

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

PRICES SUPERCEDED

LIBRARY
BELL & HOWELL
* 37127 *
D. C. DUBLINER 111 111111

PLANTS

for
Idaho
Gardens

Petrie Landscape Nurseries
Boise, Idaho





THE FIRST SUMMER IN A WELL-MADE GARDEN, THAT OF MR. AND MRS. C. C. ANDERSON, BOISE—*Designed by Olmsted Bros.; Petrie built.*

PLANTING HOUSES TO MAKE HOMES is a most delightful occupation. In order that you may know more of its delights we are giving you this catalogue of plants for Idaho gardens. To make up for its lack of illustration, we have constantly endeavored to draw accurate word pictures in our plant descriptions and have suggested possible groupings.

No other form of construction adds so much to home enjoyment and no other construction can add permanently to real value. Proper house maintenance means sweeping and mopping and cleaning. Proper garden maintenance means irrigating, lawn mowing, pruning and general culture; work that is no more strenuous than house maintenance. With proper care, your plantings become more and more valuable as years go by. Your other equipment—buildings, cars, furniture, books—never have the same dollars-and-cents value after use. Not so your plantings. Some day you may want to sell, and usually the planting sells the place.

Bear these things in mind as you think of home adornment. You will find it one of your best investments of time and money. Naturally we would like you to share that investment with us, but whether you do or not, *use more plants.*

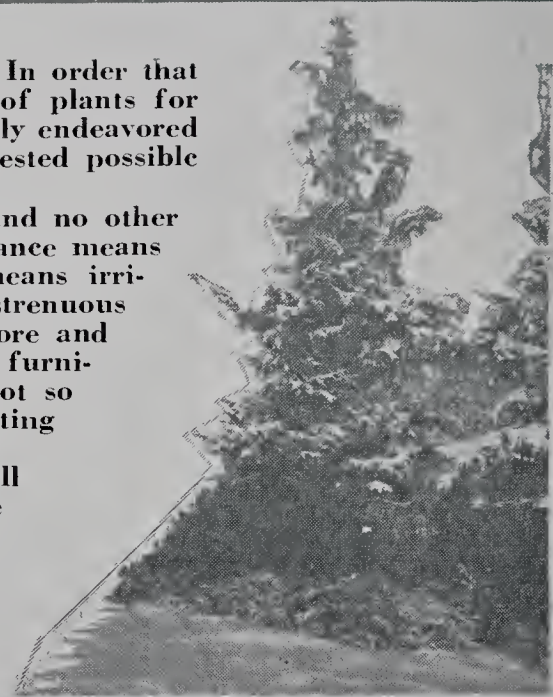
ILLUSTRATIONS

Column I

The Lure of the Water Lily
Iris for Stately Dignity

Column II

The Dark Tresses of the Evergreen
Van Houtte Spirea in its Prime
A Well Designed and Planted Home



THE PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES

What and Where They Are; and How They can Help You.

IT IS NOW ten years since the Petrie Landscape Nurseries were established. In that time there has been a tremendous growth of interest in the proper planting of home grounds. We have grown year by year with this interest from a small area producing iris and peonies exclusively to the largest growers of ornamental stocks in the state. We have endeavored through these years to market only plant materials of the highest quality, for when all is said and done it is quality that counts. We have constantly tried in increasing quantity the newer and little known species—the aristocrats. We have never featured the bizarre. Horticultural monstrosities are not our forte, but plants of lasting beauty.

In the production of high quality nursery stock the greatest of care must be used to select good plants as a beginning. The function of a nursery is to make strong up-standing citizens out of baby plants; to give them such vigor and constitution that they can successfully cope with their new environment and give their owner permanent satisfaction. To do this they must be carefully grown, well cultivated, studiously pruned and trained for from two to six years before they are ready for your home. In the case of evergreens there is also needed a transplanting every other year to produce compact fibrous root systems that will permit of successful removal at any time of year, and that will immediately take hold and grow. Cheaply priced plants must lack some part of their training. Their education is incomplete.

WHEN TO PLANT—

The thoughts of most people turn to planting and plants only for a limited period in the spring. At that time we are rushed severely. This could be to some degree avoided with better results for all concerned, for unfortunately, most people do not realize that under our usual Idaho home garden conditions much of our planting could be done just as well in the fall as in the spring. The

number who do their planting in the fall is continually increasing. Fall planting produces much more satisfaction in-as-much as the plants usually start earlier in spring and develop good root systems before hot weather starts. For sections of the state with severe winters or late springs, stock is preferably fall purchased and delivered. It is "heeled" in, buried completely and is thus on hand ready to go in good condition the moment you want it.

But fall and spring are not the only periods in which planting may be done. With our frequent transplanting and with our soils which give a good ball of earth, any plants with a fibrous root system can be moved at almost any time. We have made whole plantings in mid-summer on days when the temperature reached

100 degrees without the loss of a single plant. The season of intense heat does not mean that proper plant embellishment of new homes must be put off for months. Plants can be enjoyed immediately. Careful transplanting and careful watering are essential to success.

The NURSERIES and VISITORS

The Petrie Landscape Nurseries are located just off the Boise-Nampa Highway (U.S. 30) about 200 yards north of Cole School and the Blue Bell Tourist Park. We endeavor to keep the fields neat and clean at all times so that it will be a pleasure for you to visit us. During the growing and planting season we try to have some one

available to show you around from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. or till dark if necessary. On Sundays we rest. The nursery however is open for your inspection and as everything is labeled you can learn much.

We are constantly trying new varieties and species that give promise of making good in Idaho gardens. As a result we have built up enviable collections of many genera of trees, shrubs and perennials. Our collection of iris, peonies, day lilies, hardy asters and roses have aroused much interest. The general public is cordially welcomed during their blooming seasons. Hundreds of people visit us during these colorful days; in fact we have had hundreds



ROCK GARDEN OF H. C. SCHUPPEL—designed and built by Petrie Landscape Nurseries.

in one day during the height of the iris season. Incidentally neither iris nor peony are listed in this catalogue; we have a separate list of these to which you are welcome upon request.

PETRIE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Petrie Service, available to you, is much more extensive than merely the furnishing of plants. With years of training and more years of experience in landscape design, plant materials, plant culture and soils we can give you aid of the highest character in the development of your home grounds. We constantly endeavor to eliminate guess work; we always try to work on a basis of actual knowledge.

The proper development of any home grounds can be made only by careful planning based on a through study of the problems involved and the results desired. For the ordinary small place we are in a position to do this without charge if the needed information is furnished to us. Blanks for this information are available on request. For large problems demanding personal calls and much work in the development of the plan a charge commensurate with the work involved is made. The cost of planning is returned to the owner in savings in construction costs, savings in maintenance year in and year out and in the infinitely greater pleasure obtained from the unified, balanced plantings that fit their surroundings.



MORNING—The view we saw.

Boise, Idaho

After planning, you can do your own planting if you care to do so. In this case, with your plants we furnish a copy of our booklet "How to Plant." If you desire, we can stake out the ground for you, every stake with the name of the plant which is to go there, and the same name on the plants. or, if you wish to be relieved of all responsibility in the matter we will do your plant-



THE GARDEN BRIDGE OF MRS. O. V. ALLEN, BOISE—A Petrie job.

ing on contract. When done this way we take complete charge and do a thorough-going workman-like job that looks good from the minute it is done. In this case we replace without further cost plants dying during the first season if reasonable care is given them. This is done on an insurance basis which is part of the original cost.

Any problem connected with the development of the landscape, either public or private, is within our sphere of operations. We are prepared at any time for the design and construction of parks, parkways, cemeteries, pleasing formal or informal gardens, water gardens, rock gardens, or gardens for any special purpose. Our aim is to fit the landscape development to the surroundings so that a pleasing picture is obtained.

COMPETITIVE PRICES

In this we constantly endeavor to avoid the folly of competitive bidding. Competitive bids mean cheap prices based on cheap jobs which fail to satisfy. Many times they result in maintenance costs which more than eat up the supposed savings year after year. To make a cheap price, the plants used must be cheap; they must be dug

cheaply with insufficient roots; they must be planted cheaply on poorly prepared soils. Our reputation has been built on good design, good plants well planted, in well prepared soil. We do not wish to change the formula.

In the following pages you will find the materials with which Idaho garden pictures can be painted. You will find them classified under Coniferous Evergreens, Deciduous Ornamental and Flowering Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials, and Fruits. A good many of these plants are very limited in number. Many are exceedingly rare—in the plant kingdom they are the 1930 models. We recommend them for your trial. Many of them are outstanding.

In addition this year you will find a list of garden books. People are constantly asking for information, which we are only too glad to give. However it can be obtained from these publications in permanent form to be used over and over again as you need it. They are written by experts in an interesting manner and we feel we are really doing the Idaho home gardener a favor in offering them. Throughout the catalogue you will find special offers of these interesting books in connection with plants.

We want to do all our work in a spirit of helpfulness. Telephone or write us and one of our representatives will call and begin a study of your planting problems. You can be assured of a well-done job.



AFTERNOON—The view we left.

Petrie Landscape Nurseries

THE CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

EVERGREENS have a charm and drawing power seemingly possessed by no other plants. They are so emphatic and so individualistic in their characteristics that their use in the landscape must be the result of much thought. Nothing can add more to a well designed landscape; but almost nothing paradoxically, can detract more if improperly chosen or improperly placed. However, with the large assortment of evergreens now available for thoughtful garden planners some type can usually be found to fit the given conditions. Evergreen foundation plantings are delightful possibilities, but if they are poorly selected from the ordinary list of evergreens, only a few years will elapse before the forest will overgrow the house. If you have any doubts as to your needs, call on us. We will gladly give you information, as we are much more interested in the planting of pleasing and harmonious groupings than in the selling of plants.

In addition to the list given below, we are trying many, many more in the nursery. If you are particularly interested in evergreens, call in and look them over. Our evergreens are frequently transplanted, thus insuring compact, vigorous, fibrous roots. Our soils contain enough of clay to make a good ball, making possible a minimum root disturbance. Our plants are carefully burlapped, leaving an unbroken ball at delivery reasonably certain.

We have very slight losses in the moving of evergreens. Some species seem almost impossible to hurt even though moved when making spring growth. A hole should be dug somewhat larger than the ball. It is better to work in a quantity of well-rotted manure, but it must be *well rotted*. If the ball is unbroken, the removal of the burlap is unnecessary; merely cut the cords about the trunk of the tree. Fill in dirt about the ball till it is set in place, then soak well; if the weather or the soil is dry, soak again. Finish filling in the hole, but leave a depression about the tree so that water will run to instead of away from the roots. With larger trees it is often advisable to shade the tops with burlap till they are established.

Abies balsamea—(Balsam Fir)—

An extremely hardy slender tree with dark green fragrant foliage, silvery beneath. Cones violet or purple. Rapid grower.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.00

Arbor Vitae—(See Thuya)—

CHAMAECYPARIS

The Cypresses and Retinosporas

This is a group of the most beautiful evergreens, most of which seem to be quite well adapted for our conditions. Many of them are small, in various types of foliage and in greens, yellows, blues and silver tones. All are relatively slow growers and many of them are ideal plants for foundation plantings.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana—(Lawson's Cypress)—

A very graceful tree with rather drooping branches. Foliage fern like. A lovely tree, entirely hardy in Boise, but rather doubtful in colder parts of the state.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50
42 to 48 inches.....\$5.00

C. lawsoniana alumi—(Blue Lawson Cypress)—

In form a more erect grower with blue foliage. Hardier than the type. Very popular and deservedly so.
12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....2.75
36 to 42 inches.....6.00

C. lawsoniana argenteum—(Silvery Lawson Cypress)—

A graceful type with a close compact, slightly drooping branches. Bright green with a silvery sheen.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....2.00

C. lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—

Another beautiful cypress on the order of Alumi. Foliage blue gray with graceful open habit.
12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....2.75

C. obtusa ericoides—

Something like the Irish Juniper in form with grayish green foliage in summer and violet bronze in winter.
18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00

C. pisifera filifera—Thread Branched Retinospora)—

A very decorative plant with thread like branches which are long and pendulous. Foliage bright green.
12 inches.....\$1.25

C. pisifera plumosa—(Plume Like Cypress)—

A compact plant with a conical outline. Bright green foliage in many feathery branches. Very popular.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....2.00
36 to 42 inches.....5.00

C. pisifera plumosa aurea—(Golden Plumed Cypress)—

Similar to the above but the new growth is golden. Very slow grower.
12 to 15 inches.....\$2.00

C. squarossa Veitchii—

A low, densely branched tree with feathery spreading branches. Foliage silvery blue, soft and dense, assumes the appearance of a broad cone.
24 inches.....\$3.00

Cypress—(See Chamaecyparis)—

Fir—(See Abies and Pseudo Tsuga)—

Hemlock—(See Tsuga)—

JUNIPERUS—The Junipers, Savins and Red Cedars

A group of evergreens of greatest hardiness and adaptability. They are largely used in landscape developments for almost every purpose as plants can be found from the varied species and varieties to fill almost any requirement. Some of them make small trees, some very dwarf shrubs. All are among the most feathery and graceful of the evergreens. They need free exposure to the sun and air. For southern Idaho they are among the finest evergreens.

Juniperus Bandai sugi—

A dwarf juniper of great beauty with its half spreading branches nodding at the tips and densely covered with foliage. Gets about four feet high and is valuable for rock gardens.
8 to 12 inches.....\$1.25

J. chinensis—(Chinese Juniper)—

One of the finest of the junipers with sharp pointed gray green foliage, turning bronzy in winter. Seems to grow well under any conditions of heat or cold.
24 to 30 inches.....\$3.00
30 to 36 inches.....4.00
36 to 42 inches.....4.50
42 to 48 inches.....5.00

J. chinensis pfitzeriana—(Pfitzer's Junipers)—

A wide plummy graceful evergreen with handsome blue green foliage. It forms a flat spreading top, though height can be obtained by staking one branch as a leader. If desired, it can be kept small by trimming.
18 to 24 inch spread.....\$3.50

J. communis hibernica—(Irish Juniper)

A slender columnar form with numerous up-

right branches. Very formal in outline. Useful for accents in formal gardening. It should have a string wound around it in winter to keep snow from smashing it down.
18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
24 to 30 inches.....3.00
30 to 36 inches.....3.75
36 to 42 inches.....4.50
42 to 48 inches.....5.50

J. exelsa striata—(Spiny Greek Juniper)—

This is a very slow growing juniper, well adapted to foundation planting, rock gardens or other places where dwarf trees are needed. It is very formal in appearance with a sharp terminal and fine gray green color. Everyone who sees them wants them.
18 to 24 inches.....\$3.50

J. sabina pyramidalis—(Pyramidal Savin Juniper)—

A fine dwarf evergreen that is good where low height is needed. It is erect, narrow growing, bright green in summer, yellowish green in winter and quite rare.
24 to 30 inches.....\$3.00
30 to 36 inches.....3.75

J. sabina—(Savin Juniper)—

A very hardy, dark green juniper that is particularly useful for dry, sunny slopes. Makes a fine plant for foundation planting. It is semi-erect and rather spreading. It can be kept within small compass with pruning. 18 to 24 inch spread.....\$3.50

J. scopulorum—(Silver Juniper)—

A narrow compact symmetrical single stemmed juniper of a silvery blue color. Berries are of various shades; clear sky blue, darker, and silver. They are borne abundantly.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50
24 to 30 inches.....3.50
30 to 36 inches.....4.50
42 to 48 inches.....6.00

J. virginiana—(Red Cedar)—

A tall tree of great beauty and stateliness. Much branched and densely clothed with green or bronzegreen foliage. One of the most useful trees in the American landscape. There are many types of Juniperus virginiana but the Platte River strain is the best. Many of the others are inclined to scragginess, but Platte River strain is always compact. They are worth the difference, plus.
36 to 42 inches.....\$4.50
42 to 48 inches.....5.00
48 to 54 inches.....6.00
54 to 60 inches.....7.00

J. virginiana cannartii—(Cannart's Red Cedar)—

A pyramidal compact grower of medium size. With but little trimming it can be kept any size wanted. It has rich green heavy tufted foliage. The berries are blue and silver, hanging late in autumn and greatly enjoyed by birds. One of the best evergreens for foundation planting.
18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00

J. virginiana glauca—

In this variety of the red cedar the young growths are almost silver white, changing to bluish green in winter. It never gets above medium height and can be kept smaller. It should be trimmed as it makes long growth (too long in fact), which lets it appear too scraggly if untrimmed. Properly trimmed, however, it makes a close compact, wonderfully colored small tree, infinitely better looking than the Colorado Blue Spruce.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....3.00
24 to 30 inches.....4.00
42 to 48 inches.....6.00
48 to 54 inches.....7.00
54 to 60 inches.....8.00

J. virginiana keteleeri—

A fine variety with beautiful intense green foliage, symmetrical, tops of branches ascending. Compact and formal. Good for tubbing.
24 to 30 inches.....\$3.50

J. virginiana Kosteri—(Koster's Juniper)—

A low spreading form of Virginia, much like Pfitzer's Juniper.
12 to 18 inch spread.....\$2.00

Larch—(See Larix)—

Larix americana—(Tamarack)—

A beautiful conifer though it is not an evergreen. The foliage in spring is one of the most delightful shades of green, that in the fall is a lovely yellow. A pyramidal tree when young, but irregular when old.
8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00
10 to 12 feet.....5.00
12 to 14 feet.....6.00
14 to 16 feet.....10.00

Picea canadensis—(White Spruce)—

This delightful spruce is a tall grower of great longevity. It is useful for screens, tall shelter and windbreaks. Potted, they make very decorative specimens. It is a light colored tree; compact, not particular about soils and will stand crowding.
18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00
24 to 30 inches.....4.00

P. excelsa—(Norway Spruce)—

The most widely cultivated of the spruces. Extensively used as an ornamental tree and for wind breaks. In its youth it is handsome, hardy, graceful, green and a rapid grower with brown cones. In age it is not so good.
18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
24 to 30 inches.....2.50
30 to 36 inches.....3.00

P. pungens—(Colorado Blue Spruce)—

A popular slow growing tree of varying shades of blue to green.
12 to 15 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 21 inches.....3.00

PINUS—The Pines

The pines make up a very large group of magnificent evergreens. They are indispensable in landscape composition. They make wonderful screens and their long and charming youth can be used for many of the things that smaller species are best for.

Pinus densiflora—(Japanese Red Pine)—

A lovely two needled pine from Japan. It is rapid growing and very ornamental.
18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
3 to 4 feet.....4.00
4 to 5 feet.....5.00

P. mugho—(Dwarf Mountain Pine)—

Usually a low shrub with numerous ascending branches on which the new growth looks

like candles. Bright green needles in pairs. This pine is useful in rock gardens, foundation plantings, plantings along drives and similar situations where the view must not be obstructed. Our stock is all compact and blocky.

9 to 12 inches.....\$2.00
Large plants, two by two feet and upwards.....\$6.00 to \$10.00

P. nigra (austriaca)—(Austrian Pine)—

Tall tree with an ovate crown. It is a tree with unusual spread of attractive long dark green needled branches. It will grow in poor, dry sandy soil and resists wind and snow. One of the hard pines and grows rather more slowly than Scotch and similar pines.
18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

P. resinosa—(Red Pine)—

The red pine grows straight with magnificent branches covered with masses of long dark green needles. Plant them in groups for a mass of rich color.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....2.00

P. sylvestris—(Scotch Pine)—

A large "hard pine" with horizontal branches and short blue green needles. It is a good looking tree with hardiness and rapid growth to its credit.
3 to 4 feet.....\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....5.00
5 to 6 feet.....6.00

Pseudotsuga douglasi—(Douglas Fir)—

One of the most handsome of the large growing evergreens. It is a stalwart pyramid branched to the ground with clear, dark green foliage tipped with silver in the spring.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.25
15 to 18 inches.....1.50

Red Cedar—(See Juniperus)—

Retinospora—(See Chamaecyparis)—

Spruce—(See Picea)—

Tamarack—(See Larix)

THUYA—The Arbor Vitae

One of the loveliest and most admired evergreens is the arborvitae. Like the junipers there are almost innumerable varieties of them so that plants can be obtained for almost any purpose. As a rule they demand in this country for their best development, plenty of moisture and some shade. They will grow in the open but where a little shade is available they seem to do better.

Thuya occidentalis Columbia—(Columbia Arbor Vitae)—

A form of the American arborvitae in which the new growth is yellow. A slow grower. Very lovely in spring with the new yellow tips showing on the deep green of the old growth. Rather ragged looking in winter, but likely better in partial shade.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50

T. occidentalis compacta—(Parson's Compact Arborvitae)—

Of slow growth, broad, compact, charming oval form with an ultimate height of about five feet.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50
15 to 18 inches.....1.75
18 to 24 inches.....2.25

T. occidentalis conica densa—

Another dwarf conical form that is very slow growing and compact.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50
15 to 18 inches.....2.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—(Pyramidal Arborvitae)—

A narrow column of compact habit. Dark green in color and suited for accents, foundation planting and tubbing.
12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50
15 to 18 inches.....1.75
18 to 24 inches.....2.50
24 to 30 inches.....3.50
30 to 36 inches.....5.00
42 to 48 inches.....7.50

T. occidentalis Tom Thumb—(Tom Thumb Arborvitae)—

A very slow growing, very dwarf arborvitae of charm.
6x6 inches.....\$1.50
8x8 inches.....2.00

Thuya orientalis (Biota orientalis)—(Oriental Arborvitae or Biota)—

An arbor vitae similar to the American but much finer in foliage. It is not so hardy as

the American but seems to thrive well in south Idaho, at least in the lower altitudes. It is much more resistant to heat than the American, and like it, it has given rise to a great many varieties.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50
4 to 5 feet.....	4.50
Selected specimens, 4 to 5 feet.....	7.50
Selected Specimens, 5 to 6 feet.....	10.00

T. orientalis Bonita—

The most perfect dwarf, broad, cone-shaped arborvitae; foliage rich dark green.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50
----------------------	--------

T. orientalis nana—

An erect dwarf form of good color and habit.

30 to 36 inches.....	\$5.00
36 to 42 inches.....	6.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis—(Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae)—

A tall compact form of the oriental form that is exceptionally attractive.

24 to 30 inches.....	\$4.00
30 to 36 inches.....	5.00
42 to 48 inches.....	7.50

Tsuga canadensis—(Canadian Hemlock)—

To our mind the most graceful of all evergreens. The branches are gently drooping, clothed with deep green foliage. It does best on north slopes or in partial shade.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50
10 to 12 feet.....	2.50

White Cedar—(See Thuya)—

THE WOODS

Get up in the timber; the trail and the trees

Will make you a man in a day.

The smell of the soil and the breath of the breeze

Will blow all your troubles away.

There's pine for you, wine for you, hope for you there.

The sun and the moon and the star—

If the ways of the city are not on the square,

Get up in the woods—where they are.

THE DECIDUOUS SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

UNDER our conditions, the first thought of home builders is trees and grass. Trees are essential to the satisfying landscape picture, but they should be used judiciously and not too freely. Remember they grow rapidly, and few people have the heart to take them out. Use them primarily to frame in views or to give the needed height in shrub borders. You don't need to use an elm or a maple just because it's the only tree you know. Look over the list below; you will find many new and lovely faces, particularly among the smaller flowering trees.

The collection of deciduous trees growing in our nurseries is more extensive than the list given below. Many very interesting sorts, new in Boise valley, are being tried. Later we hope to add extensively to those given below.

Deciduous trees can be safely planted any time while they are dormant and the frost is out of the ground. If properly planted and cared for, there should be very few transplanting losses. The hole should be dug a foot or so wider than the root spread; the depth when ready to plant should be slightly greater than that at which the tree was planted before. The soil should be thoroughly enriched with rotten manure. In placing the tree, the roots should be spread naturally, broken ones being trimmed off before setting. Fine soil should be firmly pressed around the roots, and, if the ground is dry, soak it well. Watering should always be thorough; a mere sprinkling, though it soaks down two or three inches, is not enough. Remember, it is a foot or more to the roots. Soak thoroughly, then forget about it for a while.

Where dozen rates are not indicated they are ten times single price.

ACER—The Maples

The maples are one of the most common of the tree groups. Everyone knows some of the members of the genus. The silver or soft maple is too well known for description; the Norway maple is nearly as well known but there are many more of them. The foliage is retained late, fades with wonderful color; the forms are lovely. They do well in most soils and varieties can be found to fit most landscape requirements.

Acer dasycarpum—(Soft Maple)—

Large sized, rapid grower with deeply cut foliage. A good tree adapting itself to many conditions.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.00	8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.50
10 to 12 feet.....	2.00	12 to 14 feet.....	2.50
14 to 16 feet.....			3.00

A. dasycarpum Weir—(Weir's Cut Leaved Maple)—

We have a small stock of this beautiful tree with its delicately cut leaves, and graceful drooping branches, sweeping the ground.

12 to 14 feet.....	\$5.00
--------------------	--------

A. campestre—(English Field Maple)—

A corky barked small tree with rather round lobed leaves. Best for height in shrub planting.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50

A. platanoides—(Norway Maple)—

Large handsome tree with spreading branches and compact head. Smooth pale leaves fading in tones of yellow and gold. Splendid for streets and lawns.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.50
10 to 12 feet.....	3.50

A. rubrum—(Scarlet Maple)—

Tree with round head producing in late winter or early spring bright scarlet or red flowers. Foliage brilliant scarlet in fall. Valuable for wet locations.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.25
8 to 10 feet.....	1.75

Aesculus hippocastanum—(Horsechestnut)—

Handsome tree of great adaptability. Dark green compound leaves with flowers in white showy panicles 8 to 12 inches long.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.25
4 to 6 feet.....	2.50

Ash—(See Fraxinus)—

Beech—(See Fagus)—

Betula alba—(European White Birch)—

A beautiful white barked tree with spray-like branches and small leaves turning yellow in fall. Our larger sizes are magnificent trees.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25
8 to 10 feet.....	3.00

B. alba laciniata pendula—(Cut Leaf Weeping Birch)—

To us it seems the most graceful of the weeping trees.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.50
6 to 8 feet.....	3.50
8 to 10 feet.....	5.00

B. alba Youngi—(Young's Weeping Birch)—

A dwarf weeping birch. This is not cut leaf; has white bark and weeps profusely. Never gets very large.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$3.00
5 to 6 feet.....	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	6.00

Birch—(See Betula)—

Butternut—(See Juglans)—

Carpinus betulus—(European Hornbeam)—

A small very hardwooded tree of slow growth. The foliage is very dense, turns yellow in fall and hangs on all winter.

2 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50
------------------	--------

Celtis occidentalis—(Hackberry)—

A large elm-like tree with black berries. Seemingly it has no pests.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$2.50
10 to 12 feet.....	3.00

Catalpa bungei—(Manchurian Catalpa)—

A globe shaped standard with large heart-shaped leaves.
6 feet standard with 2-year head.....\$3.00

Cercis canadensis—(Red Bud)—

A very showy small tree of value for its early masses of rosy pink pea like bloom.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
4 to 5 feet.....1.50
5 to 6 feet.....2.00

Cherry, Japanese—(See Prunus)—

Cladrastis tinctoria—(Yellow Wood)—

A beautiful lawn tree usually with a divided trunk and wide spreading pendulous branches. The foliage is compound, something like that of the ash. Flowers white in long, loose, drooping panicles. Wood yellow.
6 to 8 feet.....\$2.50
8 to 10 feet.....3.00
10 to 12 feet.....4.00

Cork Tree—(See Phellodendron)—

Cornus florida—(Flowering Dogwood)—

One of the most beautiful of the flowering trees. Not very common in this country, but grows well if in a partially shaded location. Flowers white. Berries red.
1 to 2 feet.....\$.75
3 to 4 feet, bushy, balled.....3.50

Crabs, Flowering—(See Malus)—

CRATAEGUS

The Hawthornes

The hawthornes are very lovely small trees, good for height and accents in the shrub borders, as street trees on narrow streets, or as hedges. They are extremely showy in blossom or in fruit.

Crataegus carrieri—(Carrier's Thorne)—

A variety we are using for the first time this year. The tree is upright and vigorous with yellowish bark and deep green foliage that remains late. Flowers are large and white, fruit scarlet, the size of a cherry and abundant. They hang on throughout the winter.
4 to 6 feet.....\$2.00

C. cordata—(Washington Thorne)—

A strong, shapely narrow growing tree with masses of snowy white bloom in spring, followed by clusters of shining scarlet fruits which hang into the winter. A number of these are in the State House square.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.50
4 to 6 feet.....\$2.00

C. coccinea—(Scarlet Fruited Hawthorne)—

A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn and long spines. Our plants are large and very bushy.
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.50 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00
5 to 6 feet.....2.50 6 to 7 feet.....3.50
8 to 9 feet.....5.00

C. mollis—(Downy Hawthorne, Red Haw)—

A tall growing shrub with short stout thorns. Flowers white. Fruit about the size of a small crab is scarlet, ripening in September. Bushy plants.
6 to 8 feet.....\$3.00

C. oxyacantha—(English Hawthorne)—

A small tree with pretty foliage and masses of white bloom followed by scarlet berries. Used in England for hedges. Our plants are bushed out to the ground for use in shrub borders.
6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00
8 to 10 feet.....3.00

**C. oxyacantha Paulli—
(Paul's Thorne)—**

A selected form of the English hawthorne with double red blossoms. Very popular. Nice specimens are to be found in Julia Davis Park.
6 to 8 feet.....\$3.00

Dogwood—(See Cornus)—

Elm—(See Ulmus)—



The white birch is a lady in a glittering silver gown,
A lady with the graces of the gayest belle in town,
In her raiment soft and dainty she's a Dresden shepherdess
With her petticoats aflutter as the breezes blow her dress.
—Adele Middleton Russell.

Fagus sylvatica—(European Beech)

No tree is more admired nor planted less. With smooth gray bark, pretty horizontal light and shadow, graceful sprays, rich golden fall color and bronze leaves all winter, heavily buttressed roots. Nothing can compare with it. Balled and burlaped.
3 feet.....\$1.50
4 feet.....3.50

Golden Chain—(See Laburnum)—

Gymnocladus dioica—(Kentucky Coffee Tree)—

A large tree with stout, slightly spreading branches forming a narrow round head. Lovely doubly compound leaf, giving almost a fern like appearance. Flowers white in terminal racemes, followed by long brownish red pods.
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00
4 to 6 feet.....1.50

Hackberry—(See Celtis)—

Hawthorne—(See Crataegus)—

Halesia tetraptera—(Silver Bell Tree)—

A light round headed small tree with lovely pure white snowdrop like flowers along the branches in late spring. A lovely thing for the shrub border.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

Hornbeam—(See Carpinus)—

Horse Chestnut—(See Aesculus)—

Juglans cinerea—(Butternut)—

An attractive tree for lawn or landscape planting with sweet edible nuts.
4 to 6 feet.....\$1.00
6 to 8 feet.....1.50
10 to 12 feet.....2.50

Juglans nigra—(Black Walnut)—

Similar to the Butternut, but bark darker.
8 to 10 feet.....\$2.50

Ginkgo biloba—(Maidenhair Tree)—

An odd species of magnificent growth and long life introduced from the Orient.
4 to 6 feet.....\$3.50

Kentucky Coffee—(See Gymnocladus)—

Koelreutia paniculata—(Varnish or Golden Rain Tree)—

A small tree with large panicles of golden colored flowers in August. The foliage is as beautiful as the flower. Golden Rain in your shrub borders will solve the late season interest problem.
4 to 6 feet.....\$1.50
6 to 8 feet.....2.00
8 to 10 feet.....3.00
10 to 12 feet.....4.00

Laburnum vulgare—(Golden Chain)—

Dwarf tree with shining green foliage and racemes of yellow locust like flowers in summer.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75
2 to 3 feet.....1.00

Linden—(See Tilia)—

Liquidambar styraciflua—(Sweet Gum)—

Few people know the sweet gum with its starry foliage and corky bark. The fall color is purple crimson and the crushed foliage very aromatic.
6 to 8 feet balled and burlaped.....\$5.00

Liriodendron tulipifera—(Tulip Tree)—

A beautiful but very uncommon tree with large leaves unlike anything else in the world. Blooms, tulip-like in June.
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.50 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00
5 to 6 feet.....3.00 6 to 7 feet.....4.00
8 to 9 feet.....5.00

Locust—(See Robinia)—

MALUS—The Flowering Crabs

The beauties of the flowering crab have been known for a long while, but strangely they have been but little used until recent years. They are small to medium sized trees—some are but shrubs—with delightful blossoms, good fall foliage and colorful fruits. We list a number of the best of them. They can be liberally planted with good effect.

Malus atrosanguinea—(Carmine Crab)—

An exquisite little tree covered with brilliant carmine bloom.
4 to 5 feet, bushy.....\$2.50

M. floribunda—(Japanese Flowering Crab)—

One of the handsomest with pink buds, white flowers and yellowish crabs liked by birds.
5 to 6 feet.....\$2.50

M. Dolga—(Hansen Red Crab)—

A new distinctive crab with brilliant red, edible fruit in great profusion.
4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00

M. halliana parkmanni—(Parkman's Crab)—

Bright rose red, double flowers hanging on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.
4 to 6 feet.....\$2.50

M. ioensis—(Prairie Crab)—

The wild crab of the middle west with large white or rose colored flowers. Fragrant.
4 to 6 feet.....\$2.00
A few heavy 10 to 12 foot specimens.....\$7.50 to \$10.00

M. ioensis Bechteli—(Bechtel's Crab)—

Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. Fragrant.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 5 feet.....2.50

M. neidwetzkyana—(Red Vein Crab)—

A Russian Turkestan species remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.
4 to 6 feet.....\$2.50
6 to 8 feet.....3.50

M. scheideckeri—(Scheidecker Crab)—

Small pyramidal tree with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion.
5 to 6 feet.....\$2.50

M. sieboldi arborescens—

White flowers are small but in immense quantity, followed by masses of small red fruits.
12 to 18 inches.....\$.75

M. sieboldi calocarpa—

A dwarf variety with pink and white flowers followed by masses of brilliant scarlet fruit about 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Heavy trees 6 to 8 feet only.....\$5.00

with red venation. To us it seems the best of all the poplar clan.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.25
8 to 10 feet.....1.50
10 to 12 feet.....2.00

Plum, Flowering—(See Prunus)—

Prunus Blirieana—

A new purple-leaved plum better than the old Pissardi. The blossom is a full rich pink double.

Ptelea trifoliata—(The Hop Tree)—

Small tree or large shrub with lovely foliage which turns yellow in fall. The seed clusters are wafer like. They are most effective planted in groups.
12 to 18 inches.....\$.50

THE JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

The Japanese Flowering Cherries have made their native land famous as the land of the cherry blossom. In this country they are being planted in increasing quantities every year. They are perfectly hardy and will grow in almost any soil. The single forms are the first to bloom and are followed by the double ones so that a succession for about five weeks can be secured. The range of color is from deep pink to pure white. Cherry planting will be followed by yearly joys. In addition to the following sorts we have eight or ten other varieties which we are trying out.

Prunus serrulata—

This is the species from which many of the named varieties have been derived. These plants are from seed and there will likely be considerable variation in them but rose to pink are the predominant colors.
3 to 5 feet.....\$2.00

(Named Varieties)—

Hizakura (Ichiyo)—Double pink, large. One of the earliest doubles.
4 to 6 feet.....\$4.50

TREES WITH COLORED FRUITS

Cornus florida, Crataegus in variety, Malus in variety, Sorbus enropea. You will find them all under their names in the tree section.

PLATANUS—The Sycamores

The sycamores are the fastest growing good trees for Boise Valley conditions. They delight in deep soils. They are seemingly free from pests and have deep root systems that allow other growth under them. The leaves are large yet the shade cast is not too dense. There are two species but there is very little difference between them.

Platanus occidentalis—(American Sycamore)—

Rapid growing beautiful tree with picturesque white and gray bark. Fruit a single button.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00
10 to 12 feet.....3.00 12 to 14 feet.....4.00
14 to 16 feet.....5.00

Platanus orientalis—(Oriental Sycamore)—

Distinguished from the American by the fruits hanging in clusters and by a general air of refinement. Prices same as American.

THE WHITE ASH

Fraxinus americana

This is one of our favorite trees. It is a tall long lived, clean limbed tree with a magnificent oval form. In youth it is a lovely ornament. It grows fast. Use it in quantity where you want a clean tree in summer and need sunlight during a long season. Fall foliage is yellow. We have a large stock of fine ash. You can not go wrong with them.

4 to 6 feet.....\$.75 6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00
8 to 10 feet.....1.50 10 to 12 feet.....2.00
12 to 14 feet.....2.75 14 to 16 feet.....3.50

Maple—(See Acer)—

Mountain Ash—(See Sorbus)—

Oak—(See Quercus)—

Pagoda Tree—(See Sophora)—

Phellodendron amurense—(Amur Cork Tree)—

A delightful little shade tree with black berries that hang on all winter.
8 to 10 feet.....\$3.50

Populus alba bolleana—(Bolles' Poplar)—

A tall columnar poplar with gray green leaves with a silvery reverse. Valuable for accents and formal effects.
8 to 10 feet.....\$2.50
10 to 12 feet.....3.00
Larger sizes on application.

P. simonsi—(Simon's Pyramidal Poplar)—

A rather new introduction from China. In habit it is much like the Lombardy poplar. but has grayish bark, bright green leaves

PERSICA

Flowering Peaches

These flowering peaches are all double blossomed and come in a variety of colors. No tree can add more spring color to a garden. Listed below in order of bloom.

Early Red—Very early, 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00
Variegated—Pink and red, 3 to 4 feet.....1.50
4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00 5 to 6 feet.....2.50
Pink, looks like camellia, dwarf—
3 to 4 feet.....1.50
White—Dwarf, 3 to 4 feet.....1.50
Late Red—About like Paul's Scarlet Rose.
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.50 4 to 5 feet.....\$2.00

Quercus coccinea—(Scarlet Oak)—

The most handsome of the oaks in its scarlet autumn coat. Makes a wonderful contrast with dark evergreens. Rapid growing after it is established.
6 to 8 feet.....\$3.00

Q. palustris—(Pin Oak)—

A very distinct tree with graceful drooping branches, pleasing light green foliage which turns deep red in the fall. Leaves deeply loved with sharp points.
4 to 6 feet.....\$1.50

Q. rubra—(Red Oak)—

Tree with a broad round head. Leaf is long and shiny; deep red in fall.
4 to 6 feet.....\$1.50

Red Bud—(See Cercis)—

Robinia hispida—(Rose Acacia)

The shrubby rose acacia is topworked on black locust standards to produce this pink flowering locust which gives a round head and blooms several times throughout the summer.
5 foot stems.....\$3.00

R. pseudo-acacia globosa—(Globe Locust)—

A formal round topped tree on black locust standard that is very popular and over used at the present time. In their youth, when in balance, they are good looking, but in

age they are very disappointing.

6 foot stems, 1 year heads.....\$3.00
6 foot stems, 2 year heads.....4.00

Rose Acacia—(See Robinia)—

Salix babylonica—(Weeping Willow)—

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00

Scholar Tree—(See Sophora)—

Sophora japonica—(Japanese Pagoda or Scholar Tree)—

Imagine a smooth, dark green barked, round headed tree with locust like leaves but darker and shinier in color and you have the Sophora. The flowers are creamy and borne in mid summer when bloom is scarce. A delightful small tree.

4 to 6 feet.....\$2.00
8 to 10 feet.....5.00

Sorbus aucuparia—(European Mountain Ash)—

A fine tree with lovely foliage and great clusters of orange scarlet berries. Many of our plants are branched from the ground and are very heavy.
8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00

Sweet Gum—(See Liquidamber)—

Sycamore—(See Platanus)—

Thorne—(See Crataegus)—

Tilia Americana—(The American Linden)—

A large open tree with very large foliage, light green in color. The bloom is very fragrant.

6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00 8 to 10 feet.....\$2.50
10 to 12 feet.....3.00 12 to 14 feet.....5.00

Tulip Tree—(See Liriodendron)—

Ulmus Americana—(White Elm)—

In spite of its pests American elm is still the finest tree of the lot. Tall, wide spreading, stately. The name alone is almost a picture of New England.

8 to 10 feet.....\$1.50 10 to 12 feet.....\$2.00
12 to 14 feet.....2.50 14 to 16 feet.....3.00
16 to 18 feet.....4.00 18 to 20 feet.....5.00

U. pumila—(Siberian Elm)—

A newcomer from China or Siberia. A beautiful lacy foliaged tree that withstands heat and cold, moisture and drought. Like some other characters it fails to grow old gracefully.

4 to 5 feet.....\$1.00
5 to 6 feet.....1.75
7 to 8 feet.....2.50

Varnish—(See Koelreutia)—

Walnut—(See Juglans)—

Willow—(See Salix)—

Yellow Wood—(See Cladrastis)—

VINES – NATURE'S LACE

WELL placed vines are most beautiful and graceful. Whether as clinging wall cover or on trellis or pergola, or as ground cover on steep and rocky slopes, the vine has a place all its own. Our list is made up of sorts of real merit. Vines should be planted in rich soil and not in the usual mixture of brickbats, plaster and subsoil found about the foundations of the average house.

Akebia quinata—(Five Leafed Akebia)—

A very lovely but rare climber of perfect hardiness, bearing numerous branches of violet brown flowers with a cinnamon odor. The leaves are dark green and arranged five on one stalk. The plant is very graceful and worth while. Use in the sun. The shade is not dense.
4 year plants.....\$1.50

Ampelopsis quinquefolia—(Virginia Creeper)—

The well known vigorous climber with brilliant red fall foliage and blue berries....\$.60

A. engelmannii—

Similar to the above, but clings without a support\$.60

A. veitchii—

The well known Boston Ivy with its fine tracery of branches in the winter and fine foliage throughout the season.....\$.75

Aristolochia siphon—(Dutchman's Pipe)—

A vigorous and rapid growing climber with large tropical appearing leaves and pipe-shaped brownish flowers.
3 year plants.....\$1.50

GOLDEN CLEMATIS OF CHINA

C. tangutica

A newcomer from central China with a great mass of yellow top-like bloom throughout the summer, followed by lovely snowy seed masses. A real find.....\$1.00

Clematis Hybrids—

The large flowering clematis are very popular but a little hard to establish. They demand a good depth of rich loamy soil into which a moderate amount of manure has been worked. They are very susceptible to drought injury. We can furnish the following varieties at each.....\$1.00
Henryi, White, Jackmanii, Purple, Mme. Ed. Andre, Red, Ramona, Blue.

C. paniculata—(Starry Clematis)—

The well known fall blooming climber with the profusion of small starry white blooms. Suitable for covering porches, banks, arbors and trellises.

2 year.....\$.75
4 year.....1.25

Enonymus radicans vegetus—

A low trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets that cling to any support. The leaves are round and the fruit very much like that of the bittersweet.....\$.75

E. radicans colorata—(Bronze

Leafed Euonymus)—

A form very much like the preceding but with bronzy red winter foliage. A very lovely winter-foliaged climber.
4 year plant.....\$1.50

Lonicera halleana—(Hall's Climbing Honeysuckle)—

A strong fragrant almost evergreen with white bloom that fades yellow.
2 year.....\$.75
3 year.....1.00

L. heckrottii—(Heckrott's Honeysuckle)—

A shrubby vine with purple fragrant bloom\$.75

L. sempervirens—(Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—

A popular deciduous variety with long scarlet or coral colored blossom throughout the summer\$.75

Teetoma radicans—(Trumpet Vine)—

A splendid but somewhat coarse climber with dark green foliage. The blossom is large trumpet like and orange scarlet....\$.75

Wistaria sinensis—(Chinese Wistaria)—

A strong grower with pale green foliage and lavender bloom in late spring.

2 year.....\$1.00
4 year.....1.50

W. violacea flore pleno

A double violet colored wistaria with large clusters. A great improvement on the old types.

2 year.....\$2.00

SILVER LACE VINE

Polygonum anberti

A very popular rapid growing vine belonging to the buckwheat family. The leaf is very much like that of the buckwheat. The bloom is a large foamy spray of creamy white flowers through the latter part of summer and continuing until frost. Those in the planting at the First National Bank of Idaho have attracted much interest.....\$1.25

THE FLOWERING SHRUBS

IN this group will be found not only the deciduous shrubs but the evergreen shrubs like Oregon Grape as well. In building a foundation planting or an out-of-door living room, these shrubs are indispensable. Careful selection will give plants for almost any soil, site or use. By the generous use of flowering shrubs one gets not only grand color effects but there is such foliage variation in the differing species that plantings may be made light, graceful and airy or heavy and tropical appearing. Then too, there are all sorts of berries: reds, blues, blacks, yellows; some of them attractive to birds, others remaining on all winter and giving with the many colored barks and evergreens winter pictures that can be seen and enjoyed from your sitting room windows.

Then too, shrubs are very economical. A good shrub planting, enclosing an area will cost much less than any other type of fence, it will grow rapidly to maturity with reasonable care, and it will never be worth less than it was the day it was planted. Plant investments are the only items in a construction that do not have a depreciation factor working on them. Instead, as they grow older they become more and more valuable.

Use shrubs in quantity. Look over the list. You will find dwarf varieties for the rock garden, low growers of refinement for foundation plantings, shrubs of wondrous foliage or flower for accents and strong growers for screens.

Unless otherwise mentioned, shrubs are 75c each or \$7.50 per dozen.

Where dozen rates are not given they are ten times the single price.

Amorpha canescens—(Lead Plant)—

A lovely dwarf shrub with fine feathery gray foliage and a terminal spike of blue bloom. This is a native of Nebraska, thriving in sun. Will be of value in rock gardens where low masses are needed.

18 to 24 inch plants.....\$1.00

A. fruticosa—(False Indigo)—

A branching shrub usually from six to ten feet tall. Its locust-like leaves give it a light, graceful effect. For use in backgrounds to give depth. Blossom violet purple in clustered racemes three to six inches long.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet......75
4 to 6 feet..... 1.00

Althea—(See Hibiscus)—

Amelanchier canadensis—(Shad Bush)—

A large shrub or small tree whose snowy wreaths chronicle the arrival of spring. The berries ripen in June in great masses. They are eagerly eaten by the birds so do not last long.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

Amygdalus communis—(Flowering Almond)—

One of our most popular early flowering shrubs with white or pink flowers before the leaves come.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet..... 1.25

Aronia arbutifolia—(Red

Choke Berry)—

Another red berried shrub of medium height with white blossom in May. Fall foliage a gorgeous red.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.25

Aralia pentaphylla—(Five Fingered Aralia)—

A bright green, finely foliated shrub with greenish flowers. Small plants, each.....\$.35

Beauty Bush—(See Kolkwitzia)—

Bladdernut—(See Staphylea)—

Broom—(See Cytisus)—

THE AZALEAS

These are among the showiest of shrubs giving great sweeps of color in the garden or shrub border. They are very effective against evergreens. Perfectly hardy but prefer rather acid soils. This can be done by the use of peat moss. We have been growing these three species for a number of years with success.

Azalea calendulacea—(Flame Azalea)—

One of the most gorgeous flowering shrubs with its great masses of bloom ranging from flame color through shades of red and yellow.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.50

A. canescens—(Piedmont Azalea)—

A dwarf form with deep pink bloom and lovely fragrance.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.50

A. mollis—(Chinese Azalea)—

Notable for the variety and delicacy of its numerous shades of yellow, apricot, terracotta and golden salmon flowers. Perfectly hardy, thriving finely with us.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00

B. THUNBERGI ATRO PURPUREA (Red Leaved Japanese Barberry)

The new red leaved barberry. This must be in full sun to get the red color. The hotter the better, for the color. If shaded part of the day it will be bronze, if in full shade there is no difference in color from the type.

12 inch..... 1.00
18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

BERBERIS—The Barberries

The barberries make up a group of the finest ornamental shrubs that can be grown. Whether it is for foliage, for berries or for their form they are without superiors. Some of them are evergreen, many of them are deciduous but with brilliant autumnal foliage. They are characterized by yellow wood, yellow flowers, and a red, blue or black berry. All have spines, often very large and strong.

B. dulcis nana—(Boxleaved Barberry)—

A very dwarf evergreen species with small dark green, rather box like leaves and black berries. Good for rockery, borders and window boxes.

8 to 10 inches.....\$.75

Berberis heteropoda—

A handsome very distinct species from Turkestan. Grows up to six feet with orange yellow flowers and very persistent foliage.

3 to 4 feet.....\$2.00

B. Julianae—(Julian's Barberry)—

A hardy form of evergreen barberry with holly like foliage. The leaf is green, leathery, the fruit black, following a cluster of yellow bloom.

8 to 12 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 2.00

B. Knightii—

A rare new barberry with smooth shiny evergreen leaves.

6 to 10 inches.....\$1.50

B. laevis—

A beautiful dark green leaved evergreen barberry with thorns of good length. Somewhat similar to Julian's.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00

B. Sieboldi—

A very choice form growing slowly into a

compact three foot bush. The unfolding leaves are purplish with green veins and turn a rich wine red in autumn. Fruit red and persistent.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

B. thunbergi—(Japanese Barberry)—

The common well-known Japanese variety of dwarf habit. The spray like branches are covered with small foliage which turns brilliant red in the fall. The fruit is scarlet and hangs on for two years. One of the most indispensable shrubs for groups or hedges.

15 to 18 inches.....\$.60 Per dozen.....\$ 6.00
18 to 24 inches..... .75 Per dozen..... 7.50

B. verruculosa—

This is a real aristocrat with warty shoots, small, dark glossy evergreen foliage that look like holly, but white on the lower surface. As it seldom gets above two or three feet it is a useful shrub for rock gardens and refined foundation plantings.

6 to 10 inches.....\$2.00
12 inches, bushy..... 3.00

B. wilsonae—(Wilson's Barberry)—

A charming low species of arching habit. The foliage is grayish and almost evergreen. Its berries are roundish, coral colored and very abundant. One of the finest barberries in the Boise Valley.

12 inch.....\$.75
18 to 24 inches..... 1.50
24 to 30 inches..... 2.00

Buckthorn—(See *Rhamnus*)—

***Buxus rotundifolia*—(Round Leaved Box)—**

Small plants of this very attractive evergreen. Untrimmed.
8 to 12 inches.....\$.60

***B. sempervirens*—**

The best known form of Boxwood. The leaves are small dark green and persistent. The plant is slow growing and bears trimming well so that it is used in formal gardening extensively.
Untrimmed, 12 inch.....\$1.00
Globe formed, 12 inch.....2.50
Globe formed, 18 inch.....2.50
Pyramids, 18 to 24 inches.....4.50
Pyramids 24 to 36 inches.....6.00

Hop Tree—(See *Ptelea*)—

BUDDLEIA—The Butterfly Bushes

***Buddleia farquhari*—(Farquhar's Buddleia)—**

A new type with very prolific blooming habits. Color deep rose lilac.....\$1.00

***B. alternifolia*—(Alternate Leaved Buddleia)—**

A recent introduction of which we anticipate having a considerable stock next season. This, unlike the other members of the genus, is entirely hardy and blooms on the previous year's wood. The flowers are scattered throughout the entire length of the stems and come early in the season. Color, a purple lilac.

***B. magnifica*—(Ox-Eye Butterfly Bush)—**

The common form of the buddleias with deep purple lilac panicles on the end of the new growth from mid summer till frost. The leaf is long and gray green in color.....\$.75
Per dozen7.50

***Caragana arboreseens*—(Siberian Pea Tree)—**

A large shrub or small tree getting 10 to 12 feet tall. The leaves are light green, the bloom yellow, in small clusters in late spring. This shrub is extremely hardy and of value in the screen planting or for a tall hedge.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50
4 to 5 feet......75

***Caryopteris mastacanthus*—(Blue Spirea)—**

A compact shrub about 3 feet high with gray green aromatic foliage and lavender blue, blooms from August till frost.
18 inches.....\$.75

Cherry, Nanking—(See *Prunus*)—

***Chionanthus virginica*—(White Fringe)—**

One of the rarer shrubs with large, long dark green shiny leaves and producing in June loose drooping panicles of white feathery flowers. Extremely decorative.
18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

Chokeberry—(See *Aronia*)—

***Clethra alnifolia*—(Sweet Pepper Bush)—**

An American shrub, native along water-courses. The white fragrant blossoms are borne at the ends of the brown branches in July and August.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

CORNUS—The Dogwoods

These are large shrubs characterized by good bloom, brilliant winter bark and colored fruits. They do best in shrub borders or along water courses. See also flowering trees.

***Cornus alba*—(Siberian or Red Twigg'd Dogwood)—**

The most showy winter shrub with red bark. Groups well with evergreens. White flowers in spring and pearly white berries in fall.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 Dozen.....\$6.00
3 to 4 feet......75 Dozen.....7.50

***C. mas*—(Cornelian Cherry)—**

A tall showy, slow growing shrub with yellow flowers before forsythia. Red fruits in September.
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

***C. paniculata*—(Gray Dogwood)—**

White flowers in June and July. White berries that the birds like in September.
4 to 5 feet.....\$1.00

THE COTONEASTERS

These are beautiful plants introduced from China largely through the efforts of E. H. (Chinese) Wilson. Some are evergreen, some are not. Many take on brilliant fall color. All have striking fruits either red or black. The bloom is small but beautifully formed. The larger ones are good for the border and the smaller ones for foundation planting, rock gardens, and ground covers.

***Cotoneaster acutifolia*—(Peking Cotoneaster)—**

A tall grower with black fruit and brilliant red fall foliage.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.60
2 to 3 feet......75

***C. Ambigua*—**

A very hardy spreading shrub growing from five to six feet. Berry red, changing to black.
12 to 18 inches, heavy.....\$2.00

***C. applanata*—**

Shrub to six feet with graceful arching branches. Red berries.
12 inches.....\$.75

***C. buxifolia*—**

A medium tall grower with dark green foliage and coral red berries. Slow grower, evergreen or nearly so. This is probably not the true *buxifolia*.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.25
18 to 24 inches.....1.75

***C. dielsiana elegans*—**

Slender spreading branches with very persistent leaves and coral red berries.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches.....1.50

***C. divaricata*—(Spreading Cotoneaster)—**

An upright grower of spreading habit with lustrous oval leaves, pink bloom in mid summer and red fruit in fall.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches.....1.50
2 to 3 feet, heavy.....2.25

***C. sanguinea*—(European Red Osier)—**

A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Flowers greenish white in dense clusters followed by black berries.
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

***Comptonia asplenifolia*—(Sweet Fern)—**

A low growing shrub with fern like fragrant foliage well adapted for rocky banks and sandy stretches.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.50

Coralberry—(See *Symphoricarpos*)—

***Corylus avellana atropurpurea*—(Purple Leaved Filbert)—**

A large shrub with dark purplish bronze leaves, thriving in well drained soil in partial shade. The color is retained throughout the season. Makes a good accent.
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

***C. avellana aurea*—(Golden Filbert)**

The same species with brilliant golden foliage. Valuable for accent purposes only.
2 to 3 feet.....\$3.00

***C. franchetti*—(Franchett's Cotoneaster)—**

An upright dense shrub with spreading spreading branches, grayish foliage and pink bloom. Fruit red.
12 inches\$.75

***C. horizontalis*—(Rock Cotoneaster)—**

Dwarf shrub of trailing habit. The leaves and branches arranged to give a fern-like appearance. Fine for low planting or rock gardens. Almost evergreen. Berries red.
8 to 12 inch spread.....\$.75
12 to 18 inch.....1.25
18 to 24 inch.....2.00

***C. humifusa*—**

A trailer which roots where it touches the ground. Oval bright green leaves and scarlet fruits. In central China it is native on wind-swept mountain slopes and the pheasants are partial to the fruit.
Small plants only.....\$.75

***C. microphylla thymifolia*—(Thyme Leaved Rock Spray)—**

An evergreen species, best used as a trailer on rocks and banks. Berries red.
Small plants only.....\$.75

***C. pyrenaica*—**

A rare and little known species with evergreen foliage. Growth is directed downward.
12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00

***C. racemiflora soongarica*—**

A spreading grower of medium height with gray foliage and coral colored berries in clusters.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50

C. salicifolia—

Willow leaved cotoneaster. An evergreen shrub of handsome habit. Red berries.
 12 inch\$.75
 24 inch2.50

C. simonsi—

The most common of the upright forms. Almost evergreen in mild winters with box like foliage and reddish berries.
 12 to 18 inches.....\$.75
 18 to 24 inches.....1.00

C. wilsonii—

A species with arching overlapping, sail-like branches, forming a neat hummock like mass in the open border.
 2 to 3 feet, heavy.....\$2.50

Cydonia japonica—(Japanese Quince)—

A very showy popular shrub with a profusion of scarlet bloom before the leaves, and yellow pear-like fruits.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

C. sanguinea—

A crimson flowered form of the preceding.
 18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

Cytisus scoparius Andreana—

A form of Scotch broom with old gold and mahogany bloom. Very striking in bloom and in foliage.
 18 to 30 inches.....\$1.00
 3 feet, heavy.....3.00

Daphne cneorum—(Garland Flower)—

A small trailing plant with evergreen foliage and pink spicily fragrant flowers in spring and summer. A plant that is seemingly hardy and not well enough known. Fine for the rock garden.
 12 inch.....\$2.50

Desmodium bicolor—

A tall slender looking shrub with graceful wiry stems and pretty pea like blooms of a pink color.....\$.75

Deutzia gracilis—(Slender Deutzia)—

A small shrub usually about two feet. Slender arching branches. Flowers white in graceful nodding racemes.
 15 to 18 inches.....\$.75

D. crenata—(Pride of Rochester)—

A profuse bloomer with large double white flowers with a pinkish tint. A tall grower.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
 3 to 4 feet......75

D. lemoinei—(Lemoine's Deutzia)—

A medium sized deutzia with a little larger flower than D. gracilis. A very profuse bloomer that is useful in foundation and border plantings.
 18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

Dogwood—(See Cornus)—**Elderberry—(See Sambucus)—****Erica stricta—(Corsican Heather)—**

A compact erect grower with pink flowers. June to September.
 9 inch.....\$.75

E. vulgaris—(Scotch Heather)—

A dense growing shrub with erect branches covered with short leaves. The bell shaped flowers are borne in great profusion in late summer. Small plants.....\$.50

Euonymus alatus—(Cork Barked**Euonymus)—**

Handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall with spreading corky winged branches. Leaves

fade in tones of red and crimson. A wonderful specimen plant.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00
 2 to 3 feet.....1.50

E. europeus—(Burning Bush or Spindle Tree)—

A large shrub or small tree with rose-colored capsules from which the orange colored seeds hang down in the late fall.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
 3 to 4 feet.....1.50
 4 to 5 feet.....2.00

Exochorda grandiflora—(Pearl Bush)—

A free flowering shrub with a wealth of bloom in spring. The unopened buds look like a string of pearls. A floral gem, but rather straggly in habit of growth.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
 3 to 4 feet.....1.00
 4 to 5 feet.....1.50

Filbert—(See Corylus)—**Forsythia fortunei—(Fortune's Golden Bell)—**

Rather erect, very vigorous. Blooms with large masses of yellow bells in April.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
 3 to 4 feet......75

F. spectabilis—(Showy Border Forsythia)—

The most handsome of the Forsythias. Superior in both size and color.
 1 to 2 feet.....\$.50
 2 to 3 feet......75
 3 to 4 feet.....1.00

Fringe, Purple—(See Rhus Cotinus)—**Fringe, White—(See Chionanthus)—****Genista tinctoria—(Dyer's Greenweed)—**

A green barked, green leaved, somewhat straggly relative of the brooms, good in sandy soils, giving a brilliant yellow display of bloom through the summer.
 Strong plants.....\$.75

Heather—(See Erica)—**Hibiscus syriacus—(Rose of Sharon)—**

A tall upright growing shrub with bloom similar to the hollyhock but in the axils of the leaves instead of in a spike.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
 The following varieties can be supplied:
Amplissima—Pink Double
Ardens—Lavender Double
Bicolor—Red and white Single
Totus alba—White Single
Jean d'Arc—White Double

Honeysuckle—(See Lonicera)—**ROCK GARDENS**

by

ROCKWELL

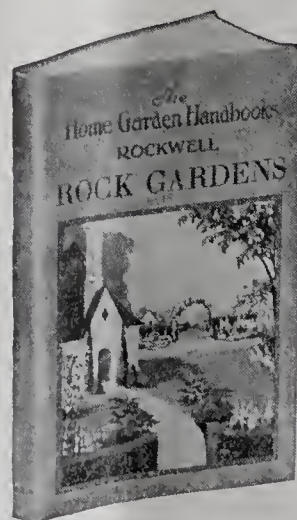


Brief - Accurate

Entertaining
 Workable



Buy it—Build your own
 \$1.00 Postpaid

**THE HYDRANGEAS**

Grand free flowering shrubs with large clusters or panicles of showy flowers. Admirably suited for border planting, either as specimens or in masses. A moist fertile soil in full sun or partial shade is what they need.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis—(Hills of Snow)—

A form resembling the snowball. Great masses of bloom through the early summer.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

H. paniculata grandiflora—(Pee Gee Hydrangea)—

An attractive plant with long panicles of flowers through the late summer and fall. These are white when they come out and fade pink.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

H. quercifolia—(Oak Leaved Hydrangea)—

A distinct and handsome shrub with spreading branches and leaves large, deeply lobed, dark green above, whitened and downy beneath. Flowers in large panicles, creamy white with numerous white and pink rays. Equally striking in the fall with its bronze foliage.
 18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
 24 to 30 inches.....2.00

Hypericum aureum—(Golden Hypericum)—

A small upright hardy shrub with bluish green leaves, persisting till very cold weather. Flowers golden yellow, about 2 inches across.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

H. densiflorum—(Dense Flowered St. John's Wort)—

Handsome shrub with numerous branches. Attains three to five feet. Leaves narrow, dark green flowers numerous and bright golden yellow throughout the summer. Small plants.....\$.50
 2 to 3 feet.....1.00

Itea virginica—(Virginian Willow)—

This is an upright growing shrub; not a willow at all, seldom getting over three feet high. Perfectly hardy with white clusters of bloom in July. The foliage is gray green turning red in fall.
 12 to 18 inches.....\$.75

Kalmia latifolia—(Mountain Laurel)—

One of the loveliest evergreens with long pointed yellowish green foliage. The bloom is in clusters with unusually attractive buds. The blossom is from deep rose to pure white. These, too, require an acid soil but have done very well with us for the past few years with one application of Peat Moss.
 12 to 15 inches.....\$2.50

Kerria japonica—(Globe Flower)—

A light graceful shrub of great beauty. The flowers are orange yellow, resembling little roses in form. The branches are green in color with rather good looking pleated leaves.
 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

Kolkwitzia amabilis—(Beauty Bush)—

A shrub that has been pushed a lot in the past few years. It is midway between the Abelia and Weigelia in appearance of bloom and hardier than either. The plants get to be about six feet tall, the flowers are rather bell shaped, a pale rose color with orange veins in the throat.
 18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00

LONICERA—The Honeysuckles

The honeysuckle group is a very large one; it contains besides our well known climbing forms a great many shrubby ones which are among the finest of our woody plants. All listed here are absolutely hardy and are very handsome with their masses of small blossoms and brilliant vari-colored fruits. They are of greatest value in full sun for masses and border planting.

Lonicera fragrantissima—(Winter Honeysuckle)—

A spreading shrub that is almost evergreen. The flowers are creamy white, exceptionally fragrant and come before the new leaves.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

L. korolkowi—(Turkestan Honeysuckle)—

A gray hued mist-like plant of six or eight feet with lovely pink flowers and red fruits hanging in the pale gray foliage.
Very heavy, 4 to 6 feet.....\$1.50

L. maacki podocarpa—

A Chinese sort with wonderful green foliage which remains on into December. The red berries do not ripen until late in the fall and make an extremely striking appearance. We have been trying this shrub for years and hope to have a nice stock of them next season.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privets

These shrubs are for the most part large. They are used mostly for making hedges but their use in shrub borders with the opportunity to develop their true forms will disclose what really fine plants they are.

Ligustrum Amurense—(Amur Privet)—

A large upright shrub with dark green leaves, white blossom and dark berries.
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60

L. ibota regelinum—(Regel's Privet)—

A form of ibota with spreading, almost horizontal branches. The leaves are dark green becoming purple bronze in winter. Valuable as an informal hedge, a border or a specimen plant.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

L. Lodense—

A new dwarf privet of exceptionally compact habit and dark green color. The leaves remain throughout the winter, turning a deep purple bronze. Useful for tubbing or low hedges. Makes a fine substitute for boxwood.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

L. ovalifolium aurea—

A yellow foliated form of the California privet. Useful as an accent in other planting. Small plants only.....\$.35

L. vulgare leucocarpum—(Yellow Berried Privet)—

A yellow fruited form of English privet. Yellow fruited plants are very uncommon.
18 to 24 inches, very heavy plants.....\$1.25

There through the long, long summer hours,

The golden light should lie,
And thick young larks and groups of flowers

Stand in their beauty by.

—Bryant.

L. morrowi—(Morrow's Honeysuckle)—

A gray green foliated plant with white flowers fading yellow, followed by red berries.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

L. ruprechtiana—

Taller in habit than Morrow's with greener foliage, yellow bloom and red berries.
4 to 5 feet.....\$1.00

L. tatarica rosea—(Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle)—

Large shrub with bright green foliage and pink bloom. The berries are red to yellow and relished by birds.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

Laurel—(See Kalmia)—

Lespedeza—(See Desmodium)—

Lilae—(See Syringa)—

THE MAGNOLIAS

Owing to the interest produced by the spring blooming of the magnolias it has seemed advisable to stock them. No group of trees contains such a wealth of floral treasure. The flowers of all are large and showy, some blooming before the leaves. They are perfectly hardy, the plants mentioned above being at least twenty years old and thrive with ordinary care.

Magnolia Soulangeana—(Soulange's Magnolia)—

A very popular shrub or tree with large white flowers, more or less purple outside; often fragrant. The general effect is a ruddy pink. Blooms in April.
18 to 24 inches.....\$10.00

M. soulangeana lennei—(Lenne's Magnolia)—

A more shrubby form of Soulangeana with broad large foliage. Flowers are cup-shaped, deep crimson outside. Very showy. Two weeks later than Soulangeana.
18 to 24 inches.....\$10.00

M. stellata—(Starry Magnolia)—

A dwarf Japanese species with small leaves and pure white semi-double flowers about three inches across which come before the foliage. The first magnolia to bloom in spring and its starry form with narrow petals and delicate fragrance make it a thing of beauty.
18 to 24 inches.....\$10.00

Mahenia Aquifolium—(Oregon Grape)—

The most satisfactory broad leaved evergreen for southern Idaho. A tall growing shrub with holly-like compound foliage turning bronzy in winter. Yellow blossom in large clusters followed by blue grape-like berries.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
24 to 30 inches.....\$2.00

Ninebark—(See Physocarpus)—

Pea Tree—(See Caragana)—

Pearl Bush—(See Exochorda)—

PHILADELPHUS

The Mock Oranges or Syringas

The Mock Oranges have always been garden favorites. We of Idaho have thought enough of them to make the "syringa" the state flower. Those who know only the common syringa, beautiful as it is should get themselves introduced to some of the marvelous new ones. We list a rather complete assortment; some of them we have in good quantity, others in very limited amount.

Philadelphus coronarius—(Common Mock Orange)—

The well known tall graceful fragrant syringa.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75
4 to 5 feet.....\$1.00
Heavy specimens quoted on request.

P. speciosissimus—(Round Leafed Mock Orange)—

An exceptionally showy large flowering variety.
4 to 5 feet.....\$1.00

Philadelphus hybrids—

Avalanche—Semi dwarf, smilax like foliage, small but showy bloom, clove-like fragrance.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.75
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

Bouquet Blanc—Medium height, double with large bouquet-like clusters. A very lovely shrub.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

Glacier—A double with dense clusters of creamy white flowers. Grows about 4 feet.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00

Mont Blanc—A single fragrant strong grower.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

Norma—A slender variety with large individual single flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00

Ophelia—A compact type bearing fragrant, mostly double flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00

Pyramidalis—A tall variety with double waxy white flowers in clusters.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00

Virginal—The best known of all. Large semi-double bloom in June, almost three inches across, followed by scattered bloom throughout the summer which is usually single. A strong grower.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.25

4 to 5 feet.....\$1.50

Photinia villosa—(Christmas Berry)—

A large shrub bearing a profusion of white flowers in May and loose clusters of red berries in fall. The fall foliage too is red.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.50

Physocarpus opulifolius aurea—(Golden Ninebark)—

A tall growing shrub closely related to the spiraea with a leaf similar to a currant. The foliage is yellow in spring, fading to green in summer. The bloom is spirea-like, followed by reddish seed capsules.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00

P. opulifolius nana—(Dwarf Ninebark)—

A dwarfier and more compact form of the common ninebark.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

Plum, Flowering—(See *Prunus*)—

Potentilla fruticosa—(Shrubby *Cinquefoil*)—

An attractive small shrub with silvery green foliage and masses of yellow strawberry-like flowers throughout the summer. It requires a lot of pruning to prevent its being scraggly but is well worth the effort.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

Prunus tomentosa—(Nanking Cherry)—

A medium sized shrub with very attractive rather pleated foliage and masses of bloom in early spring. The buds are reddish, followed by pinkish or white blossom. The fruit is red, 1 to 2 inches across and edible.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.25
4 to 5 feet.....2.50

P. triloba—(Flowering Plum)—

A much taller and better looking shrub than our common flowering almond. As it becomes better known it will be much sought after. The blossoms are large and very double, deep rose in color. It blooms with spirea arguta and makes a wonderful combination with it. Try two or three *Prunus triloba* with six or eight of the arguta in a sunny place and the neighbors will all gasp every spring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....1.25

Privet—(See *Ligustrum*)—

Pyracantha lalandi—(Laland's *Firethorne*)—

A splendid evergreen with glossy green leaves, white flowers in large clusters and bright orange red berries. It seems to thrive in either sun or shade and is well worth while.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.25

Quince, Japanese—(See *Cydonia*)—

Rhamnus eathartica—(Buckthorn)—

A tall growing shrub with fine foliage and black berries. It is a good plant for a tall hedge or border.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75
4 to 5 feet.....1.00

Rhodotypos kerrioides—(White *Kerria*)—

This shrub resembles the *Kerria*, but its branches are brown, its fruit black, and its flower a white four petaled beauty that blooms intermittently all summer. Will thrive on the heaviest clay and in shade.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

RHUS—The Sumacs

The sumacs are a varied group. Among them are some very valuable material and some poisonous. Our poison oak and ivy are sumacs. However, the non-poisonous ones are of great use in screen planting, wild planting, and the finer ones can even be used in foundations.

R. canadensis—(Aromatic Sumac)—

This is a semi-trailing species used a great deal at Arnold Arboretum to tie tall shrubs to the ground. It seldom gets over three or four feet high, with ivy-like foliage that is aromatic when crushed.

18 to 30 inches.....\$.75
Large specimens.....1.50

Rhus coppalina—(Shining Sumac)—

A shrub of great beauty because of its lustrous leaves. The flowers are yellowish and open late in summer after the other sumacs are gone. The leaves always look varnished and after they color in fall are wonderful.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet......75
Large specimens.....1.50

R. cotinus—(Smoke Tree)—

At first glance this would not seem to be a sumac. It grows about 15 feet tall and bears large plummy masses of flower stems. These come in August and last a long while. A very striking and worth while plant.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

R. glabra—(Smooth Sumac)—

A tall smooth barked variety of value for screen planting.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75
5 to 7 feet.....1.00
Specimens.....1.50

R. typhina—(Staghorn Sumac)—

Distinguished from the smooth largely by its antler-like tips. Wonderful fall color. Fine red fruit clusters.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75
5 to 7 feet.....1.00
Heavy plants.....1.50

Rose of Sharon—(See *Hibiscus*)—

THE SHRUBBY ROSES

In this group we are placing a number of true species and some tall vigorous growing varieties that are really fine shrubs giving color to the borders throughout the summer. They are too large for the rose garden but invaluable for the shrub border.

Rosa foetida hybrida—(Austrian *Copper*)—

One of the most striking shrubby roses with single flowers of brilliant copper red on the upper surface and the lower face bright golden yellow. Hardy and vigorous.

.....\$1.00

Rosa hugonis—(Father Hugo's Rose)—

Light yellow flowers borne in great profusion along the slender arching red barked stems. The first rose to bloom, coming in early May and making wonderful groups with *Spirea van Houttei* or Persian Lilac. One of the finest of shrubs.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.25
4 to 5 feet.....2.00

R. rubrifolia—(Red Leafed Rose)—

Intensely pink, starry flowers borne freely on an erect six-foot shrub with bluish foliage darkly tinged with crimson. A splendid, hardy shrub where colored foliage is needed.

2 year.....\$.75
3 year.....1.00

R. rugosa—(Japanese Wrinkled Rose)—

A species from Japan that is entirely hardy with bloom of various shades of red or

white throughout the summer, followed by brilliant fruits that are very large.

2 year.....\$.75

R. Rugosa Hybrids—

Agnes—A new hybrid from Canada with copper yellow buds and flowers which become pale amber-gold upon opening. Foliage grayish, pitted and wrinkled.

2 year.....\$1.50

Conrad F. Meyer—The most handsome rugosa. Very large flowers of silvery pink over a long period of time. Makes a plant about 10 feet tall and will withstand the most severe winters.

2 year plants.....\$.75

Hansa—A typical rugosa plant with double reddish violet flowers of large size.

2 year.....\$.75

Sarah van Fleet—A good rugosa with the usual disease resisting foliage. Flowers are a clear pink with several rows of petals and the blossoming period is long.

2 year plants.....\$.75
3 year plants, heavy.....1.50

Blanc Double de Coubert—The best of the white rugosas.

2 year plants.....\$.75

SORBARIA—False Spirea

A small group of lovely shrubs with compound leaves similar to those of the Mountain Ash and plummy terminal blossoms.

Sorbaria arborea glabrata—(The *Tree Spirea*)—

This is a tall hardy plant attaining 18 feet with tremendous spikes of bloom. It is very rare.

Small plants only.....\$2.00

S. aitchisoni—(Kashmir False Spirea)—

The leaves of these are narrow on reddish barked branches. The flowers appear in September. A shrub of much grace and beauty for every inch of its 8 feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy.....1.50

S. sorbifolia—(Ash Leafed Spirea)—

A low growing form that has somewhat coarser foliage than the others. The leaves are out in spring before most shrubs. The blooms begin in June and continue intermittently till August.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

SPIRAEA—The Spireas

This is one of the largest and best known groups of shrubs. Nearly everyone knows at least a few members of the genus. They can be used almost anywhere as some member of the family will be able to furnish the needed height and blooming period.

Spiraea arguta—(Hybrid Snow-garland)—

A very floriferous and showy shrub of medium height with narrow bright green leaves fading in tones of yellow and orange. Makes a wonderful combination with Flowering Plum.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

S. alba—(Meadow Sweet)—

An upright shrub with brown branches. Willow-like leaves and large pyramidal clusters of white flowers in mid-summer.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

S. bumalda—(Anthony Waterer)—

A dwarf form of bumalda with bright rosy crimson flowers in mid-summer.
15 to 18 inches.....\$.75

S. calosa alba—(Dwarf White Spirea)—

Similar to Anthony Waterer, but white.
12 to 18 inches.....\$.75

S. Douglasi—(Douglas Spirea)—

A native summer bloomer that has pink pyramidal clusters in mid-summer. It seems much better adapted for our conditions than Billard's.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

S. froebeli—(Froebel's Spirea)—

A recent introduction that is one of the finest of the summer blooming dwarf types. The leaves are purple bronze in spring when they first come out; the flowers are lighter colored than Anthony Waterer; fall foliage is similar to that of spring and lasts for weeks.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

S. prunifolium—(Truebridal Wreath)—

A tall growing shrub with attractive plum-like leaves turning gorgeous shades of red and yellow in autumn. Flowers double, pure white along the whole length of the stems; lasting for a long while. The only fault of this spirea is its scragginess.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

S. thunbergi—(Snow Garland)—

Our favorite spirea. A very graceful small shrub with numerous slender branches and light foliage forming a feathery mass. Blossom white before the leaves. Fall foliage, orange and scarlet. Where heavily manured or where there is any appreciable alkali content the foliage frequently turns yellow in summer.
18 to 30 inches.....\$.75
Specimens 1.00

S. trichocarpa—(Korean Spirea)—

A handsome newcomer from Korea which has been greatly admired since its introduction to America. It makes a plant as big as van Houtte; big dome-shaped bush with large rounded clusters of snowy white, marked with darker eyes. Two weeks later than Spirea van Houtte and just as valuable.
3 year plants.....\$2.00

S. wallufi—

A new dwarf summer blomer. Smaller than Anthony Waterer with a more intense color.
12 to 15 inches.....\$.75

S. van Houttei—

The best known of all the spireas with its long, graceful branches laden with clusters of white bloom.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.50
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

SYRINGA—The Lilac

The lilac is the botanical genus *Syringa* which leads to considerable misunderstanding as this is also one of the common names of the mock orange. It is one of the most popular of plants and if the little known species and varieties were known better it would be infinitely more popular. The common lilac is such a slow bloomer that we have discarded it entirely and are using some of the newer and better hybrids of it, the so-called French Lilacs, most of which bloom when very very small. Our list of lilacs is rather long. Some of them we are growing in a rather experimental way and of course have not a great stock. The plants listed are all good strong ones. Much better than those we usually get when we are buying them.

Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis)—(Rouen Lilac)—

The bloom is similar to the well known Persian lilac but is larger and reddish purple.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
Extra heavy, 4 feet..... 2.00

S. japonica—(Japanese Tree Lilac)—

An upright growing tree form with bark like a sweet cherry. The clusters of bloom are often a foot long and come in June and July. Creamy white.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet..... 1.50
4 to 5 feet..... 2.00

S. josikea—(Hungarian Lilac)—

Another late blooming lilac with very large dark green leaves and deep lilac bloom.
3 to 4 feet, heavy clumps.....\$1.50

S. pekinensis—(Chinese Tree Lilac)—

A tall plant of spreading habit with yellow

GARDEN TALKS

For clubs interested in gardening, we are prepared to furnish a speaker on Garden Topics. Ample opportunity for individual questions is given at the close of the talk.

Arrangements for these should be made with us in advance of the date desired.

brown bark peeling like a birch. Leaves are smaller than those of *S. japonica* and the flowers are earlier.
3 to 4 feet.....\$2.00

S. persica—(Persian Lilac)—

A very graceful and lovely lilac, becoming quite large in time. In color it is usually a lavender, though there is considerable variation in shade.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
3 to 4 feet..... 1.00
4 to 5 feet..... 1.50

S. persica alba—(White Persian Lilac)—

Similar to above but white.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.25

S. villosa—(Himalayan Lilac)—

A tall strong grower with pinkish flowers late in the season. Always dodges the spring frosts.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00
4 to 5 feet..... 2.00 5 to 6 feet..... 2.50

THE FRENCH LILACS

These hybrid lilacs give a wonderful range of color from white to the deepest reds and purples with delightful shades of pink and blue. The size of truss is immense in most cases and both singles and doubles can be obtained as well as a very long blooming period. Our larger sizes are several years old and are really heavy clumps.

Alphonse LaValle—Double, medium size violet.
2 to 3 feet, light.....\$2.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy..... 3.00

Belle d'Nancy—Double, large satiny rose.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 1.25
24 to 30 inches..... 1.50

Charles Joly—Double, wine purple, silvery reverse.
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00
3 to 4 feet..... 3.00

Charles X—Single, dark violet purple.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy..... 3.00

Edmond Bossier—Single, extra large, dark metallic violet.
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

Ludwig Spaeth—Single crimson purple.
3 to 4 feet.....\$3.00

Emil Lemoine—Double, medium size, pink and pink violet.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 1.25

Mme. Casimir Perier—Double white.
2 to 3 feet, heavy.....\$2.00

Mme. Florent Stepman—Single white.
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00
3 to 4 feet..... 3.00

Michel Buchner—Double pale lilac.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 1.25
2 to 3 feet, light..... 1.50

President Carnot—Double, large pinkish violet, white center.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 1.25

President Grevy—Double, soft blue.
12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00
18 to 24 inches..... 1.25
2 to 3 feet, light..... 1.50

Snowball—(See *Viburnum*)—

Snowberry—(See *Symphoricarpos*)—

Staphylea trifoliata—(American
Bladder Nut)—

A tall shrub usually ten to twelve feet. Leaves bright green, made up of three leaflets. Flowers white in broad nodding clusters. Fruit an inflated three-lobed bladder-like pod.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....1.00

Stephanandra flexuosa—

A graceful wide spreading shrub, related to the spireas. Usually gets three feet, but occasionally taller. The flowers appear in June but are not very showy. The leaves are dainty and attractive, deeply toothed, turning red in autumn.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

Symphoricarpos racemosa—
(Snowberry)—

A popular white berried shrub of medium height. The flowers pink and dainty, though not showy.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet......75

S. vulgaris—(Coral Berry)—

A red berried form of the genus. A good grower though with a tendency to chase out other forms. It is particularly good for shaded places and hard situations.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60
3 to 4 feet......75

Sumac—(See *Rhus*)—

Syringa—(See *Philadelphus*)—

Tamarix africana—(African
Tamarisk)—

Feathery dark green foliage with pink flowers.
5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00

T. hispida—(Kashgar Tamarisk)—

Bright silver foliage, deep pink flowers in spring and again in fall.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....1.00

Weigelia floribunda—(Crimson
Weigelia)—

We have found this form better adapted to our conditions than Eva Rathke. It is very similar in color and blooms well throughout the season.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

W. rosea—(Pink Weigelia)—

Free flowering shrub attaining about six feet with profuse rose-colored trumpet shaped blossom.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

White Kerria—(See *Rhodotypos*)—

Zanthorhiza apiifolia—(Yellow Root)—

This ground cover shrub has celery-like leaves and spreads by underground stocks. The inner bark and roots are yellow. Good for moist shaded places, though it thrives with us in the open sun. Flowers purple, but rather inconspicuous.
12 inches.....\$.75

VIBURNUM—The Viburnum

A most valuable genus of ornamental plants giving dwarfs for the rock garden, and almost tree-like forms for the tall border. The snowballs are too well known to require mention but the other forms with their red, blue or black berries are just as valuable.

Viburnum americanum—(The High
Bush Cranberry)—

The American form of this popular red berried shrub. It, unlike the European form, is not affected by plant lice.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.50

V. carlesi—

A valuable addition to the list of viburnums. It has round heads of white flowers, faintly tinged rose and possessing a delightful fragrance. Nice bushy habit and flowers freely when established.
12 to 18 inches.....\$2.75

V. cassinoides—(Witherod)—

A very hardy free flowering shrub with upright branches. Leaves dull green, fading in tones of purple and red. Flowers creamy white in broad flat topped clusters in early summer. Berries pink, changing to blue. Good for waterside planting or the shrub border.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....1.50

V. dentatum—(Arrow Wood)—

A handsome species with heart-shaped foliage turning wine colored in fall. Flowers white, berries blue.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.60
2 to 3 feet......75
3 to 4 feet.....1.00

V. lantana—(Warfaring Tree)—

Large shrub with large wrinkled leaves, downy beneath. Flowers white, berries red, changing to black.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....1.25

V. lentago—(Nannyberry)—

Eventually makes a small tree like the dogwood. Beautiful fall foliage and black berries.
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....1.00
4 to 5 feet.....1.50

V. opulus nana—(Dwarf Cranberry
Bush)—

A very dwarf form, seldom over 2 feet. Fine for edging, bordering and rock gardens.
4 to 6 inches.....\$.75
12 to 15 inches.....1.50

V. prunifolium—(Black Haw)—

Makes a small bushy tree with brilliant scarlet to wine red foliage in the fall. Berries blue with red stems.
18 to 24 inches.....\$.75

V. pubescens (affini)—(Missouri
Viburnum)—

Grows three to six feet. Resembles *V. dentatum*, but is dwarfier. Berries blue.
12 to 18 inches.....\$.60

V. rhytidophyllum—(Leatherleaf
Viburnum)—

A stout branched evergreen form, attaining ten feet. The leaves are from four to seven inches long, dark green, shining and wrinkled. The flowers are in yellowish white clusters borne above the foliage. The fruit is red, changing to black. Try it in a sheltered part of the evergreen garden.
18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00

V. Sieboldi—

This is a large leaved sort with a peppery fragrance. The flowers are white. It seems to prefer partial shade, but where it does well it is a most wonderful shrub.
18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00

V. tomentosum—

Felted leaves, flower clusters flat, red fruits changing to black. Easily grown,
18 to 24 inches.....\$.60
2 to 3 feet......75

V. tomentosum plicatum—(Japanese
Snowball)—

Very handsome with white flowers in large snowball-like clusters. The foliage is pleated and very distinctive. It is somewhat hard to transplant. Not affected by plant lice.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.50

Shrubs with Blossom in March and April

Cornus mas, *Lonicera fragrantissima*, *Forsythia* (all species). All of them yellow. Look up their descriptions.

Shrubs Blooming in May

Amelanchier, *Amygdalus*, *Aronia*, *Berberis*, *Caragana*, *Cotoneaster*, *Cydonia*, *Daphne*, *Lonicera*, *Mahonia*, *Prunus*, *Spirea* (many species), *Syringa* (the lilacs), *Viburnum carlesii*, *lantana*, and *prunifolium*. They are all described in the shrub section.

Shrubs Blooming in June

Cornus (many species), *Hydrangea* A. G., *Kalmia*, *Ligustrum*, *Philadelphus*, *Exochorda*, *Rosa*, *Sambucus*, *Spirea*, *Syringa villosa*, *Syringa Josikea*, *Viburnum* (many species), *Weigelia*.

Shrubs Blooming in July

Amorpha canescens, *Genista tinctoria*, *Hypericum densiflorum*, *Itea*, *Kolkwitzia*, *Sorbaria*, *Spirea bumalda* and *Douglasii*.

Shrubs with August Flowers

Amorpha fruticosa, *Buddleia*, *Clethra*, *Hibiscus*, *Hydrangea* P. G., *Hydrangea quercifolia*, *Desmodium*.

ROSES

ROSES are universal favorites. Nearly everyone grows them at one time or another. Everybody loves them. Not everyone grows them successfully. Much is written and more is said about roses being very very particular regarding their soils. A great deal of this is purely bunk. A rose much prefers a rich clay loam but it will grow and prosper on any soil that will raise a good garden. They need plenty of fertility, good pruning and a modicum of sunlight. They will bloom better in full sun, but our intense heat has a habit of fading out some of the most lovely colors in a hurry, so a little shade during the hotter part of the day is often very acceptable.

Roses can be planted either in the spring or in the fall with good success. If you live in a section where spring comes late, it is advisable to get your roses in the fall and bury them up entirely for the winter. Roses start growing with the first warm days of spring and if obtained from localities of early seasons when you are ready to plant, they will be too far advanced to move easily. Where the move is only a short distance, they can be taken from the field with soil attached and moved even when in bloom.

For the most part our roses are on their own roots. Some varieties, however, produce very poor root systems. These are budded. The old problem of suckers from budded roses, however, is less to the front these days as new non-suckering stocks are being used.

In our list you will find a great many of the newer roses as well as many of the best of the old. In addition to those listed we can furnish a few plants of many others, mostly older varieties that we feel have been superceded by these newer and better colored ones. Roses that are of greatest value in the shrub borders are the various species and the named varieties of rugosa hybrids. These will be found in the shrub section under the title ROSA.

Prices \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen unless otherwise indicated.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

The so-called everblooming roses are made up of the hybrid teas and Pernetianas. The term ever blooming is something of a misnomer as the blossom is not continuous but in crops. Each crop follows the previous one with a short wood growing period between. They are the most popular of the roses as they give an unexcelled range of color, size and fragrance. They are reasonably hardy but in localities of cold winters they should be protected to prevent their being killed to the ground.

In the past few years there has been a wonderful development of new colors among them. Many of the older varieties have been displaced by improvements. A glance at our present list as compared with that of four years ago will show that a lot of old timers are missing.

Following the variety name we have given that of introducer and year of introduction.

Angele Pernet—

(Pernet-Ducher 1924). One of the most striking roses. In color a brownish orange, very much like the color of gladiolus Alice Tiplady. The buds are long and of tremendous size on established plants. As it fades some in our hot sunshine it will do better in slight shade.
Each\$1.50

Betty Upchurch—

(A. Dickson & Sons 1922). A fine rose with light petalage that lasts well as a cut flower. The plant is vigorous with good color, giving promise of being one of the most popular roses. The buds are coppery red; when open the petals are orange-carmine on the outside and silvery on the reverse. Fragrance spicy.
Each\$1.25

Dame Edith Helen—

(A. Dickson and Sons, 1926). A really magnificent pink rose with tremendous petalage. In hot weather it does not show its best but with cool days the bloom is outstanding. The stems are long and strong, the foliage vigorous and disease resistant.
Each\$1.50

Doris Traylor—

(S. McGredy & Son 1924). Another tall grower with long pointed buds of orange color which fades to a lovely yellow on opening.
Each\$1.25

Edel—

(S. McGredy & Son 1919). A large globular yellow but with stately ivory white blossom. It burns a bit in hot weather but has become one of the essential white roses.

Elvira Aramayo—

(P. J. Looymans & Sons 1922). An unusual red variety of brilliant coppery shade. The bloom is something like that of a cactus dahlia and the mass of it makes this a good bedder.
Each\$1.50

Etoile de Hollande—

(H. A. Verschuren & Sons 1919). An outstanding red rose with seemingly no faults. It thrives either in half shade or full sun and never blues. It is a strong grower, very fragrant. For Idaho conditions either this or Lord Charlemont seem to be the coming reds.
Each\$1.50

Francis Scott Key—

(J. Cook 1913). The finest of the light red roses for our conditions. A light crimson with extremely heavy pointed petalage. Not very good in hot weather but magnificent in spring and fall.

Golden Emblem—

(S. McGredy & Son 1917). Intense yellow buds and bloom of superb shape with lovely glossy foliage. Another prize winner wherever shown.
Each\$1.25

Hadley—

(Montgomery 1914). A splendid crimson red with velvety texture, lovely form and perfume. One of the older roses of quality.
Each\$.75

Hoosier Beauty—

(F. Dorner & Sons 1915). Another of the older dark reds that is hard to beat. An erratic grower with wonderful bloom and powerful fragrance.

Imperial Potentate—

(Clarke Bros. 1923). A dark shining rose pink, shaded lighter on the reverse of petals. Fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—

(P. Lambert 1891). The indispensable garden white with its long pointed waxy cream colored buds. Not a strong grower.

Lady Alexandre Dreux—

(Souper and Notting 1925). This is not a large rose, but it is a very distinct variety with coppery gold, nicely shaped buds. These develop into high centered full flowers with reflexed petals of deep yellow splashed orange.

Lady Ashtown—

(A. Dickson & Sons 1904). An old standby with deep satiny pink buds and blooms with a yellow glow at the base of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon—

(Lowe and Shawyer 1910). A pure tea that is harder than most. It has long pointed buds of deep saffron, paling as they open. Fragrant. Rather weak stemmed in hot weather, but all right as it cools.

Lord Charlemont—

(S. McGredy & Son 1922). For our conditions this is one of the finest red roses available. It is a deep crimson, well formed, fragrant flower.
Each\$1.50

Los Angeles—

(Howard & Smith 1916). One of the most popular and exquisite roses. The buds and bloom are salmon pink with a yellow suffusion. Fragrant.

Miss Lolita Armour

(Howard & Smith 1919). Another delightful pink rose. The flowers are a creamy copper with reddish orange tinge. They are fully double with a peach-like fragrance.

Mme. Butterfly—

(E. G. Hill 1918). A light pink rose, tinted with gold near the base of the petals. A strong grower, richly perfumed. One of the best roses.

Mme. C. Testout—

(Pernet-Ducher 1890). One of the best known roses. Flowers globular, of satiny rose color. Does best in partial shade.
Each\$.75

Mme. Edouard Herriott—

(Pernet-Ducher 1913). One of the most brilliantly colored roses with buds of coral red and orange opening to large semi-double flowers of orange red and salmon.

Mons. Jules Potin—

(Pernet-Ducher 1925). The so called Golden Pernet. Similar to Claudius Pernet, but a little deeper in color and of a little better form.
Each\$1.50

Mrs. Aaron Ward—

(Pernet-Ducher 1907). One of the really likeable small roses with its golden buff buds and tawny gold and pink fragrant bloom.

Mrs. A. R. Waddel—

(Pernet-Ducher 1908). A free flowering rose finely adapted for massing. Long tapering buds of yellowish copper give nearly single, fragrant bronze pink and apricot bloom.

Mrs. Beckwith—

(Pernet-Ducher 1922). A clear unfading yellow with lovely foliage. One of our most liked roses.
Each\$1.50

Mrs. Charles Bell—

(Mrs. Charles Bell 1917). A shell pink sport from Radiance. It has typical radiance form. Fragrant.

Mrs. Henry Morse—

(S. McGredy & Son 1919). A bright flower of two contrasting tones of pink with an underlying yellow glow. One enthusiast says that it combines all the good points of Lady Ashtown, Mme. C. Testout and Jonkheer Mock.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher—

(Howard & Smith 1926). A large well formed rose with flowers of salmon pink and gold, shading to flesh pink at the edge.
Each\$1.50

Mrs. Paul Olivary—

A much-liked long budded coppery salmon, opening to a large semi-double graceful cad-min yellow. Each..... 50c

My Maryland—

(J. Cook 1908). An excellent garden rose with full well shaped blooms of clear salmon pink with lighted edges. Fragrant. A strong free bloomer.

Ophelia—

(W. Paul & Son 1912). One of the most famous roses. A strong grower, a liberal bloomer. Fragrant, pale pink and creamy white bloom with a glint of gold.

Padre—

(B. R. Cant & Sons 1921). A coppery scarlet with a touch of bright yellow at base of petals. Similar to Herriott but much richer in color and a stronger stem.

Queen Alexandra—

(S. McGredy & Son 1918). A free blooming fragrant rose of distinctive coloring. Petals are vermillion with a deep orange base, the reverse is deeply shaded old gold.

Radiance

(J. Cook 1908). A brilliant rose pink of globular shape and intense fragrance. Good hedder, good cutter. One of the most popular roses in America.

Red Radiance—

(Gude Bros. 1916). A sport of Radiance with all its characteristics except color which is a rose red.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts—

(B. R. Cant & Sons 1921). One of the most striking of the yellow roses. Large, colorful, fragrant; it is very double with coppered buds and golden yellow blooms stained red on the outside.
Each\$1.50

Rose Marie—

(F. Dorner & Sons 1915). A fragrant clear watermelon red of good size. One of our favorites.

Sunburst—

(Pernet-Ducher 1912). A fine yellow, suffused with orange at the center. Fragrant well shaped rose that requires some time to get established.

Sunstar—

(A. Dickson & Sons 1921). A frail and fleeting little flower of great beauty. The bloom is deep orange and yellow, edged, veined, and splashed crimson and vermillion. It fades quickly to a creamy yellow, edged crimson and is just as attractive faded as when fresh.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet—

(Pernet-Ducher 1920). A fadeless yellow, paling somewhat at the edge. The Pernetiana roses seem to be ideally adapted to our conditions. The mid-summer bloom seems to be as fine as any of it.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet—

(Pernet-Ducher 1919). An unusually large, beautiful rose of intense color. Buds are brick red, flowers an orange pink. Very fragrant.

TALISMAN

(Montgomery Co. 1929). The most startling colored rose yet produced. Cup shaped buds, scarlet petals with gold reverse. Stems stiff; foliage vivid light green.
Each\$2.50

Wilhelm Kordes—

(W. Kordes Sohne 1922). A remarkable rose with long pointed buds and double high centered flowers. The color is deep golden salmon, overspread with copper and veined red, though it varies a great deal. The general effect is pink.
Each\$1.50

William F. Dreer—

(Howard & Smith 1920). A lovely flower in slight shade. Fragrant blooms, beautifully formed, in color a golden-fawn and orange pink.

THE HYBRID PERPETUALS

These are the completely hardy, vigorous sorts that are dependable in all localities, tho they are not as their name implies perpetual in bloom. They give a greater show of bloom than any ever-bloomer and also includes forms that are fuller and sweeter and larger than any other class. Most of those that we list produce flowers in the fall.

The first season after transplanting these roses do not give the bloom that they do in succeeding years. When setting out they should be pruned rigorously.

American Beauty—

(Bancroft 1886). A full globular dark pink, shaded with smoky carmine. Very fragrant. Requires heavy fertilization and a cool place to do its best. Each \$1.00.

Frau Karl Druschki—

(P. Lambert, 1900). One of the finest white roses in existence. The buds are pinkish; the bloom snow white of large size and lovely form but without fragrance. Each..... .75c

George Ahrends—

(Hiner, 1910). A most beautiful unshaded pink rose with very large, delicately scented bloom. A very vigorous plant with a profusion of bloom.

Juliet—

(W. Paul and Son, 1909)—This rose blooms but once but having grown it once, it would be very hard to part with. The globular golden buds are followed by striking bloom, a glowing pink on the inside of the petals with old gold reverse. Each.....\$1.00

Paul Neyron—

(Levet, 1869). The largest rose in existence if well grown. The form is fair, the fragrance good, the color a dark lilac-rose.

POLYANTHA ROSES

The polyanthas are to our way of thinking perhaps the most delightful of the bush roses. The blooms are small, it is true, but even at that there is great variation and many varieties show good size. There is wide variation in color. They do bloom, bloom not only profusely but continuously. We have grown them for years but it is only recently that the public has taken any interest in them. As bedders they are unexcelled. They can also be used for edging and in foundation plantings they group remarkably well with smaller shrubs, notably Japanese barberry.

75c each\$7.50 per dozen

Cecile Brunner—

(Mme. Ducher 1881). The best known of the lot. A small exquisitely formed rose of light pink and yellow base.

Chatillon—

(A. Nonin 1923). A splendid rose with tremendous masses of single bright pink bloom with a touch of orange. After fading a bit it is not unlike American Pillar. One of the showiest and one which we have a serious time to keep on hand.

Eblouissant—

(E. Turbat and Co., 1918). A fine growing polyantha with extremely dark red flowers quilled like a cactus dahlia. The trusses of bloom are very large.
Each\$1.50

Ellen Poulsen—

(D. L. Poulsen 1912). A very attractive large full flower of bright rose pink. Clusters are large and compact.

Golden Salmon—

(Cutbush 1926). A vigorous grower with bright orange salmon flowers. Of the same type as Orleans, to which some branches seem to revert. These should be kept pruned out. A new color break that is really good. Each\$1.00

Gruss an Aachen—

(Geduldig 1909). A very distinct large flowered polyantha with orange red and yellow buds and light flesh pink and salmon yellow bloom.

Miss Edith Cavell—

(Meiderwyk 1917). A good semi-double scarlet red that blooms well even in hot weather.

Orange King—

(Wm. Cutbush & Son 1923). Clusters of brilliant but small orange flowers that fade green. Always attracts a lot of attention.

Tip-Top

(P. Lambert 1909). A rather weak grower with very beautiful blossom. The buds are well shaped, the petals reflex. In color it is pink and coppery yellow tipped with rose. Sometimes called Baby Doll.

Emily Gray—

(Williams 1918). A lovely yellow climber with golden buff flowers. It is not entirely hardy and should be grown in such a way that it can be protected in winter. It is well worth any trouble that it may require. Each\$1.50

Jacotte—

(Barbier & Co. 1920). A sensational new rose with holly-like foliage and a brilliant orange color. Needs a little protection in cold winters but, like Emily Gray, it is well worth it. An arch of Jacotte is worth miles of travel to see. Each\$1.50

Mary Lovett—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1915). A pure waxy white rose which is large, fragrant and sweet scented. Blooms occasionally in fall.

Mary Wallace—

(Dr. Van Fleet, introduced by American Rose Society, 1924). An early, hardy vivid pink, illuminated with gold. Double. Vigorous with superb foliage.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin

(Conrad Pyle 1929). (Pronounced Gregory Stashelin). A new Spanish beauty from Barcelona. The first climbing rose to win the Bagatelle medal. This rose is a seedling from Frau Karl Druschki and Chateau de Clos Vougeot with the hardiness of the former and the fragrance of the latter. In color it is an iridescent pink with claret-carmine markings on the outer petal. Each\$3.00

Mrs. G. C. Thomas—

(Capt. Thomas 1921). One of Captain Thomas' everblooming semi-climbers. This rose is hardly a true climber but makes an immense plant about eight feet. The buds are orange in color, the flowers when open are about the color of Los Angeles. With us it is in bloom continuously from June till severe frosts. Under our conditions it has proven perfectly hardy. Each\$2.00

Paul's Scarlet Climber—

(W. Paul & Son 1916). An early of the purest scarlet that does not fade; neither does it blue or blacken. The bloom lasts for a long while and makes one of the showiest color masses that one can imagine. Blooms sometimes in the fall.

Silver Moon—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1910). A mid-season white rose with long creamy buds and gigantic translucent silvery white, semi-double bloom with golden stamens. A vigorous grower with perfect foliage.

Star of Persia—

(Pemberton 1919). A semi-double yellow of about the color of Persian or Harrison's yellow, making a plant about 8 to 10 feet high. The bright yellow flowers are about three inches across and are borne in big loose sprays.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Nothing can compare with hardy climbing roses for color. They give more returns for the time and money invested than any other type of rose. The old rambler roses were very colorful but have been superceded by new large flowered climbers with long stems that make wonderful cut flowers. Then, too, the new climbers are for the most part much more resistant to mildew which is so destructive to the old Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins and roses of that type in this climate. Many of them are to all intents and purposes immune.

The foliage of the newer climbers is much superior to that of the older types. It is large, dark green glossy, almost like holly in some varieties and very persistent. They make lovely vines even if they never gave a bloom.

These large flowering climbers have a different flowering habit, too, from that of the older small flowered sorts. They produce better blossoms on the older wood. In pruning them it is therefor advisable to shorten only the side shoots that have bloomed and to remove only dead, diseased or worn out canes. If the plants become unmanageably big, cut out some of the new canes. Just the opposite of pruning methods for the small flowered climbers.

Unless otherwise indicated, all varieties are \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Alida Lovett—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1905). A faintly perfumed mid-season variety of a sparkling shell pink with some of the characteristics of Dr. Van Fleet, but darker in color and more cupped in form.

American Pillar—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1902). A late rose with tremendous clusters of single bloom of good size. The color is brilliant crimson pink with white center and masses of yellow stamens. Indescribably lovely when in good condition. Best in slight shade as it fades badly in full sun.

Bess Lovett—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1905). A large mid season climber with full light crimson red flowers, cup shaped, with long stemmed clusters suitable for cutting. Fragrant. Glossy foliage. Somewhat similar to Climbing American Beauty but much superior.

Climbing American Beauty—

(Hooper & Thomas 1909). An early very beautiful rose of carmine color. The worst feature of it is its habit of holding on to its faded petals, making it unsightly for a time.

Climbing Los Angeles—

(Howard & Smith 1925). A moderately vigorous climbing form of the noted bush rose. The same favorite flower but a climber.

Dr. Huey—

(Capt. Thomas 1914). A mid-season semi-double flower of deepest crimson and maroon, shaded black with a mass of golden stamens to heighten the color effect. A very striking rose with its rich color and profuse bloom.

Dr. Van Fleet—

(Dr. Van Fleet 1910). Considered the best of all climbers. A pale pink flower the equal of any hybrid tea. A strong grower which on old plants will produce thousands of blooms.



MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN

A striking new hardy climber—a novelty worth trying.

SPECIAL OFFER

In order that you may appreciate more fully the really wonderful climbing roses, we will furnish one each of the following six hardy climbers: Alida Lovett, American Pillar, Bess Lovett, Dr. van Fleet, Mary Wallace, Silver Moon. Big plants that bloomed profusely last year. All for \$5.00.

THE HARDY PERENNIALS

THE home landscape needs perennials. No other plants can give the continuing year in and year out color and fragrance obtained from them. Annuals have their place but after a time the effort and time consumed begins to pall on one. Let us help you to plan a garden or border of perennials. They can be used either by themselves or against shrubby backgrounds or with annuals. Wonderful effects can be obtained by playing their colors against a foil of evergreen or shrub foliage. From spring till fall an ever-changing kaleidoscope of beauty can be yours.

Perennials for the most part are easily cared for. They should be planted in beds prepared with a liberal application of well rotted manure. A few dollars invested in them will be returned over and over again for many years with well chosen perennials.

Our assortment is very complete; our lists of hardy asters, day lilies, phlox are unexcelled in this section while our stocks of iris and peonies are so large and varied that we offer a special list of these which may be had for the asking. With our heavy soils it is perfectly feasible to move some of these plants in full bloom.

Unless otherwise stated, perennials are 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ACONITUM—MONKSHOOD

The aconites are a late summer and autumn blooming genus with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers thriving best in partial shade. They form small tubers which are very poisonous.

A. Fischeri—A dwarf variety about two feet in height of a dark blue color.
Each\$.35 Dozen.....\$3.50

A. Wilsoni—A tall variety reaching to seven feet with great columns of pale violet blue bloom in September.
Each\$.35 Dozen.....\$3.50

ALYSSUM—ROCK MADWORT

A very popular early flowering perennial of easy culture. They like good drainage and full sun. They are equally good for the border or rock garden.

A. argenteum—A very striking species with great masses of light green foliage, silvery beneath. It grows about 18 inches and has light yellow bloom throughout the summer.
Each\$.50 Dozen.....\$4.00

A. saxatile compactum—The well known basket of gold with its early golden bloom on twelve inch plants.
Each\$.25 Dozen.....\$2.50

A. Serpyllifolium—A very dwarf form, blooming just after Saxatile. The flowers are pale yellow among hoary leaves. A lovely rock plant. Each 40c.

ANCHUSA—ALKANET OR BUGLE

The anchusas are unexcelled for producing a mass of rich blue color. There is no other blue like it. They should be treated as biennials but as they self-sow there is never any lack of them. By preventing seeding the blooming period can be extended.

A. italica Dropmore—A plant to five feet with large rough foliage and long spikes of deep blue forget-me-not like flowers.
Each\$.25 Dozen.....\$2.50

A. myosotidiflora—A recent introduction from Russia. It is dwarf with small bloom. Not available till fall 1930.
Each\$.50 Dozen.....\$4.00

ANEMONE—WINDFLOWER

Japanica—Japanese wind flower. A lovely, but little used flower, blooming from September till frost. The flowers are lovely for garden color or for cutting. We offer single and double pink and double white.

Each\$.35 Dozen.....\$3.50

A. Pulsatilla—Pasque flower. An interesting plant for the border or rock garden with violet or purple blossom in April and May. Nine to twelve inches in height. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

ASCLEPIAS—BUTTERFLY WEED

A. Tuberosa—An attractive American native growing about 2 feet and bearing masses of bright orange colored flowers in July and August. Each 25c, \$2.00 per dozen.

ANTHEMIS

A. Tinctoria Kelwayi—A plant with handsome finely cut, feathery foliage and yellow daisy-like flowers that continue throughout the summer. Will grow in very poor soil.
Each\$.25 Dozen.....\$2.50

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

The columbines are among the daintiest of our out-of-door flowers. They are alive with the breezes, dancing like the wings of birds and butterflies. And better yet they are absolutely hardy and dependable in almost any situation. Their period of bloom covers the spring and early summer months. We have a number of varieties and strains. These of course do not come absolutely true to type but are fairly regular.

Chrysantha, golden yellow, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Cuprea, copper shades, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

California hybrids, reddish, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Frabellata—An oddly shaped dwarf blue, 30c each.

Josephine Martin, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Mrs. Nichols, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Scott Elliott hybrids—Wonderful long spurred kinds, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Storries Hybrids, "Scotland Yet", with brilliant scarlet petals and yellow and other colored petals, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

ARABIS—ROCK CRESS

Alpina, Rock Cress—One of the most common rock plants with masses of pure white flowers early in spring. They demand sun, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

ARMERIA—SEA PINK OR THRIFT

These are attractive little plants growing well in any soil, making small evergreen tufts of foliage from which tough, wiry stems rise. They bloom more or less continuously from spring to fall. Good for rock garden and border.

A. Martima, pale pink, 25c each, \$2 dozen.

A. Lauchleana, 10sy red, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

ARTEMISIA—MUGWORT

A. lactiflora—A very effective tall fall blooming plant with white fleecy blossom with a Hawthorne-like fragrance. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Silver King—A new form of the lactiflora with silvery white foliage. Valuable as an accent, for winter bouquets, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

ASTER—The Michaelmas Daisies

Do not confuse these with the ordinary garden aster which botanically is not an aster at all. The many species of aster are all native to North America. In Europe they have been appreciated much more than in America and great strides have been made in their hybridization. Many colors and forms are now available. The beauty and value of them was well set forth in a recent article in Better Homes and Gardens. Absolutely hardy, with an entrancing color in great masses, nothing is finer for the late hardy garden.

(S) single; (S D) semi-double; (D) double.

Blue Gem (D) rich blue.

Climax (S), light lavender blue, very showy.

Erica (S D), clear pink.

Elta (S D), pale lilac.

Glory of Colwell (S D), Ageratum blue.

Grey Lady (S D), large, opal colored.

Joan Vaughan (S D), deep blue.

Lady Lloyd, rose pink.

Maggie Perry (S), soft mauve.

Maid of Colwell, pure white.

Nancy Ballard (S D), deep purplish mauve.

Roseum superbum, almost a red.

All are 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

Aster amellus elegans—Long graceful sprays of soft lavender in August. Only about 18 inches; 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

A. Cordifolius—Ideal. A three foot variety with long sprays of light blue flowers in great masses. Each 50c.

Aster ericoides—This is a species with very narrow leaves and small erica-like flowers.

Sensation—White tinted pink, 25c each.

Hon. V. Gibbs, lavender blue, 50c.

A. Subcoeruleus—A dwarf alpine aster with many twelve-inch stems covered with bluish violet flowers in midsummer; leaves in a dense tuft. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

AUBRETIA—FALSE WALL CRESS

A very dainty and beautiful dwarf creeper for covering beds with brilliant sheets of rose, crimson or violet. Bloom lasts for weeks. If massed with Alyssum or Arabis the effect is still more striking.

A. Hendersoni—Rich violet, 35c each, \$3.50 doz.

A. Large Flw. Hybrids—Various colors, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

ALTHEA ROSEA—HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks are deservedly popular if one has room for them. We like them but have not got a great stock. These are uncommon varieties.

Lilac Beauty—A lilac or Chinese violet, double, 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Colorado Sunset—Copper to cream, 25c each,

BAPTISIA

B. australis—False Indigo. A pea-like plant of two feet height with dark blue pea-like bloom in June. A good border plant, 30c each, \$3 dozen.

BELLIS—DAISY

B. perennis monstrosa—A large type of English daisy in cheering mixture of white and pink, 20c each, \$1.50 dozen.

CAMPANULA—THE BELLFLOWERS

Indispensable hardy garden plants with a great range of form, and size. They like good soil and will grow in sun or half shade.

C. Calycanthema—Cup and saucer. Large semi-double flowers in pink, white and blue, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

C. Medium—The common canterbury bell in pink, blue and white, 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

C. Carpatia—Carpathian Harebell. A pretty species making compact short tufts with blue flowers on wiry stems. Good for the border or larger rock garden; 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

C. Persicifolia grandiflora alba—Peach leaved bellflower. One of the finest of the campanulas with white bell-shaped flowers. Two feet in height; 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

C. Persicifolia grandiflora coerulea—An excellent companion to the above with fine blue blossom. Each 25c, \$2.00 dozen.

C. Pusilla—One of the very choice dwarf bellflowers. A strong grower with profusion of flowers in July and August; 50c each.

C. Rotundifolia. Scotch Blue Bell—A graceful plant with pendant flowers, good either in the border or for crevices in the rock garden; 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

CERASTIUM

C. Tomentosum—(Snow in summer)—A trailer with gray foliage and white flowers in June; 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

C. Hardy Garden Varieties—These are the last flowers of the year. These varieties are all early enough so that they are through blooming before severe freezing in normal seasons. All are 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

A. Barnham, orange bronze.

Alice Howell, orange yellow.

Champaign, ruby red.

Carrie, deep yellow.

Eden, bright rose.

Murillo, pink.

Normandie, creamy white.

Wolverine, bright yellow.

C. Koreanum—Korean Chrysanthemum. A new perennial daisy from Korea of unquestioned hardiness. The large white flowers with a golden center resemble a glorified ox-eye daisy and often turn claret pink. Very late bloomer, each 60c.

C. Maximum Alaska—Shasta Daisy. A handsome, though well known plant with extremely large flowers of purest white; 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

CLEMATIS—THE SHRUBBY CLEMATIS

C. Davidiana—A very desirable variety with fresh green foliage and tubular bell shaped bloom of deep lavender blue in August and September; 2½ feet; 2-year clumps, 75c.

C. Integrifolia coerulea—A very striking border plant about 2 feet high but hardly strong enough to support itself. The bloom is top shaped and porcelain blue, borne from June to August; 50c and \$1.00 per plant.

C. Recta—This is a small blooming white, about a foot high. The bloom is very fragrant and showy in June and July; 50c each.

COREOPSIS—TICKSEED

C. Grandiflora—A daisy like flower with bright yellow bloom. It blooms throughout the summer; 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

DELPHINIUM

The delphiniums are among the finest herbaceous plants. With great height and wonderful color they are the aristocrats of the garden. Many of the world's finest hybridists have developed them until today there is no comparison with the strains of a few years ago. In color they range from the palest blue to the deepest indigo and royal purple with all the intermediate pastel shades of mauve, pink and lavender. Many lovely combinations can be worked out with other flowers. Gladioli make a good plant for blooming with the second crop of delphinium. Try them with *Lilium candidum* or with any soft yellow, creamy or apricot-colored flower.

Our plants are from some of the finest strains including many of the English-named varieties and Wrexhams.

Mixed seedlings, 1-year, 25c, \$2.50 dozen; 2-year 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

Wrexham's, 1 year 35c, \$3.50 dozen; 2 year, 60c, \$6.00 dozen.

DIANTHUS—THE PINKS AND SWEET WILLIAMS

Without the spicy fragrance of the pinks along walks and in the borders, many a garden would lose a lot of its charm. Like many other genera there are a great number of species and varieties from which choice can be made to fit given situations.

D. Alpinus—One of the loveliest of all rock plants with glossy leaves and flowers of brilliant rose. Thrives best in loam with a little lime added and perhaps a little shade in the hottest weather; 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

D. Caesius—The cheddar pink is very compact in growth and makes a cushion of glaucous leaves from which the sweet smelling flowers come in May. Large clumps 50c each.

D. Plumarius hybrids—The hardy garden pinks that are so well liked and so useful. Colors range from white to deep rose; 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

D. Barbatus—The Sweet William in all its modern color; 20c each, \$2.00 dozen.

DICENTRA—THE BLEEDING HEART

D. Eximia—Plumy Bleeding Heart. A dwarf grower with finely cut foliage and small, showy racemes of pink flowers throughout the greater part of the summer. Will grow either in sun or shade. Each 35c, \$3.50 per dozen.

D. Spectabilis—Another old favorite with its heart-shaped rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. In partial shade it blooms for a long period. With *Iris dalmatica*, *Spirea van Houttei* and Bleeding heart lovely groups can be made. Strong plants, 75c each, \$7.50 dozen.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

For stately and picturesque beauty the foxglove is unsurpassed. Clumps of them under the partial shade of trees make pictures that are always remembered. Most of them are only biennial but they self-sow so the supply is continuous. Only one thing seems to hurt them seriously, an ice covering in winter.

D. Gloxiniaflora—The common foxglove in its various colors, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

D. Ambigua—A yellow perennial foxglove with a brown marking; 35c each.

DICTAMNUS—THE GAS PLANT

D. Fraxinella—The gas plants are very satisfactory, hardy plants that very much dislike being moved. When they are established let them

alone, and do not crowd them. The flower is white, though there are occasional red ones. The foliage is striking. When in bloom the flower emits a volatile oil that is inflammable. Small plants only, 1 year 35c.

DORONICUM—LEOPARDBANE

D. Caucasicum—Large bright yellow daisy-like flower in early spring. Good either in border or for cutting. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

ERIGERON—FLEABANE

E. Macranthus—A native erigeron with daisy-like lavender blooms springing from tufts of more or less hairy leaves; 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

ERYSIMUM—HEDGE MUSTARD

E. Linifolium—A low bushy plant with lavender flowers throughout most of the summer. Want a rather dry soil in full sun; 35c each.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

Portola hybrids—Nothing can give the continuous color through the summer than the Gaillardia gives. The new Portolas are very rich in color and much more erect growing than the older strains; 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

GEUM—AVENS

G. Lady Stratheden—Rich golden yellow blossoms of the type of Mrs. Bradshaw. Blooms for a long season. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

G. Mrs. Bradshaw—Large double flowers of fiery red on 18-inch stalks. Blooms most of the summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

GLAUCUM—HORNED POPPY

G. Flavum—One of the best perennials for garden purposes. Foliage is poppy-like. Flowers saucer like, pale yellow to orange, continuing throughout the summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

GLOBULARIA—GLOBE DAISY

Trichosantha—A dwarf plant of value for the rock garden. The foliage is long and narrow, the blossom a pale blue in round heads, continuing from June to August; 50c each.

GRASSES—ORNAMENTAL

Pennisetum japonicum—Fountain grass. A beautiful grass whose flower heads are a rich mahogany, tipped with white and borne in great profusion; 35c each.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata—Variegated ribbon grass. Leaves longitudinally striped with white. Each 25c.

GYPSOPHILA—BABY'S BREATH

Very branching or spreading plants with masses of fine white bloom.

G. Bristol Fairy—A new double Gypsophila with large panicles of purest white bloom which continues throughout the summer. Each 75c.

G. Paniculata—The common tall growing form in both single and double, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

G. Repens—A trailing form that is mighty fine for rock gardening, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

HELENIUM—SNEEZEWORT

The heleniums are tall, late blooming flowers, something like the hardy asters, but yellow in color and with broader petals. They give gorgeous yellows late in summer and early in fall.

H. Autumnale—Deep golden yellow, 6 feet, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

H. Autumnale rubrum—Bronze red, changing to terra cotta; 6 feet, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

H. Riverton Gem—Old gold, changing to Wall-flower red, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

H. Riverton Jewell—Deep yellow with black center, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

HEMEROCALLIS—The Day Lilies

The day lilies have long been favorites of ours on account of their beauty as well as their ease of cultivation. They are nearly always listed among the most desirable hardy plants. All of the Hemerocalli are very desirable. The foliage is tall, graceful, and grass like, setting off the lily-like flowers effectively. They will grow in almost any situation but are extremely effective naturalized along water courses or pools and thrive quite well in rather shady places. We have a long list of varieties which give many shades of yellow and color thruout the whole summer. We wish particularly to draw attention to the remarkable Farr hybrids.

Aureole—Cadmium yellow.

Aurantica—Rich orange yellow.

Citrina—Lemon or pale sulphur yellow, 3 feet; June, July.

Dr. Regel—Orange yellow, 8 inches, May.

Dumortieri—Tawny yellow, 18 inches, May.

Flava—Sweet scented, clear yellow, 2½ feet, June.

Florham—Golden yellow with Indian yellow markings, 3½ feet, June, July.

Fulva—Coppery orange shaded crimson, 3 feet, July.

Gold Dust—Orange yellow, reverse golden bronze, 2½ feet, May, June.

Middendorfi—Rich lemon yellow, 24 inches, May.

Sovereign—Empire yellow, flushed brownish, 30 inches, May.

Thunbergi—Very much like flava, but a month later.

HELIANTHEMUM—THE ROCK ROSES

The rock roses are an evergreen trailer, almost a sub-shrub in fact, with deep green to gray green foliage and delightful small flowers which look as though cut from crepe paper. In color they range from white to red through yellow, pink and bronze. There are both singles and doubles. In mixture only, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

HEUCHERA—CORAL BELLS

Beautiful plants with slender spikes of richly colored flowers, good either in the garden or for cutting. The foliage is somewhat ivy-like and evergreen.

H. Sanguinea—A free flowering, bright crimson from June to September, 12 to 18 inches, 35c each, \$3.00 dozen.

H. Edge Hall—A new pink with a large flesh pink bell and prominent yellow stamens. Available in fall 1930, 60c each.

H. Saturnale—The darkest heuchera. Flowers wine red. Foliage large, growth compact. Available in fall 1930, 60c each.

HIBISCUS—MALLOW

Mallow Marvels—A robust type of upright habit with large blossom in red, pink or white. Grows vigorously in almost any soil of good quality and the tropical appearance of the bloom is of value.

Red, pink, 1 year, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Yellow, 1 year, 50c each.

Mixed, 3 year, 75c each, \$7.50 dozen.

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHN'S WORT

H. Coris—One of the jewels of the race, with tufts of bluish foliage covered with golden cups on six inch thread-like stems, clad in heather-like leaves. Each \$1.00.

H. Fragile—A trailer with lovely foliage and large golden cups. As fine a plant as coris but begins to bloom earlier. Each \$1.00.

IBERIS—CANDYTUFT

The evergreen candytufts are lovely rock and edging plants. The compact half shrubby

All the above are 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

The following Farr hybrids are very lovely and great improvements on earlier varieties. We have fair stocks of these now.

Citronella—A profuse bloomer, bright sulphur yellow flowers 3 inches in diameter, stalks 4½ feet.

Golconda—A very deep chrome yellow with 6 inch flowers on five foot stalks in July and August.

Lemon Queen—A lemon yellow with bell shaped flowers 4 inches in diameter. Four foot stalks.

Mandarin—Lemon yellow, bell shaped, recurved bloom, 4 feet July, August.

Ophir—A dark golden yellow with five inch bloom on 4 foot stalks.

These are all relatively late bloomers, some of them as we remember, coming along into September. All are 50c each.

growth is smothered in spring with bloom and there is some scattered throughout the summer. A well drained soil is all they ask.

I. Gibraltarica hybrids—Large plants with bloom shading from deep lavender to white. Each 35c, \$3.50 per dozen.

I. Sempervirens—Very dwarf and covered with a sheet of white bloom. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

IRIS GERMANICA—BEARDED IRIS

The iris is to our way of thinking the one perennial. It is not particular as to soil or site and gives color such as can be obtained with nothing else. We are large growers of this delightful plant and a complete list of our varieties can be obtained by asking for our special iris list.

Only a few are given here—

	(1)	(3)
<i>Alcazar</i> —Violet and red-purple.....	.35	\$.75
<i>Ambassadeur</i> —Bronze and maroon.....	.75	1.50
<i>Athene</i> —A fine warm white.....	.50	1.00
<i>Ballerine</i> —Pearl Blue and Violet.....	.75	1.50
<i>Caterina</i> —Bluish lavender.....	.35	.75
<i>Hako</i> —Violet.....	.75	1.50
<i>Iris King</i> —O'd Gold and Bronze.....	.40	1.00
<i>Lent A. Williamson</i> —Violet and purple.....	.35	.75
<i>Mother of Pearl</i> —Pearl, pink and Lavender.....	.50	1.00
<i>Monsignor</i> —Violet and purple.....	.25	.50
<i>Mount Penn</i> —Rose and lilac.....	.50	1.00
<i>Parc d'Neuilly</i> —Deep violet.....	.25	.50
<i>Pocahontas</i> —White, edged blue.....	.25	.50
<i>Quaker Lady</i> —Smoky Lavender.....	.25	.50
<i>Rodney</i> —Blue Lavender.....	.50	1.00
<i>Shekinah</i> —Lemon yellow.....	.35	.75
<i>Sweet Lavender</i> —Ruffled pinkish.....	.50	1.00
<i>Mixed Named Varieties</i>	\$4.00	per 100
<i>Mixed Selected Seedlings</i>	\$5.00	per 100

IRIS KAEMPFERI—JAPANESE IRIS

The Japanese iris are rich in color, flat in form and sometimes as large as a dinner plate. They bring to a close in July the long iris procession that started in April. Contrary to the general opinion they do not need to be

near water, though they are lovely along water courses. They will thrive in any good garden soil if they get ample water at blooming time.

Circe—Dark violet blue, finely lined with white.....\$.50

Hercule—Double. Clear lilac blue veined violet.....\$.50

Isabelle—Bishop's violet, veined darker.....\$.50

Patrocle—Dark reddish purple.....\$.50

Mixed Seedlings, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

IRIS SIBERICA—SIBERIAN IRIS

Recently a number of new varieties have been introduced in the siberica group. These new colors are very striking and have the same floriferous habit of all sibericas.

Orientalis—Intense brilliant blue..... .25

Empereror—Deep violet blue..... .75

Perry's Blue—Sky Blue..... .75

Snow Queen—Ivory white..... .25

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS

Each

Dorothea K. Williamson—vivid blue purple.....\$.75

Aurea—Deep golden yellow..... .25

Dorothy Foster—Violet and blue..... .50

Monneri—Golden yellow..... .50

Mrs. Tate—Soft porcelain blue..... .50

Notha—Rich violet and blue..... .50

Ochroleuca—White with orange blotch..... .50

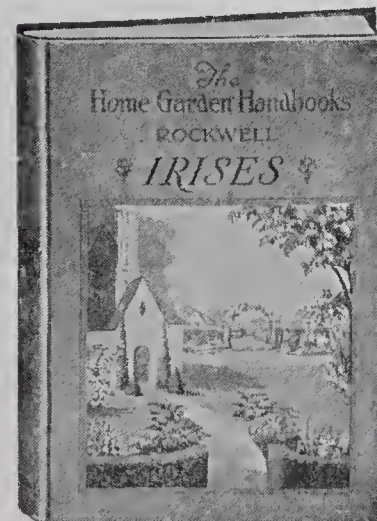
Acoroides—Creamy yellow..... .25

Carmelo—A violet blue hybrid of value..... 1.00

Pseudo Acorus—The yellow water flag..... .25

Tectorum—Lavender blue roof iris of Japan.. .35

Versicolor—Blue flag of eastern marshes..... .35



A small, but complete and authoritative

IRIS

MANUAL

It covers all the common types found in gardens and many of the more rare species and types

\$1.00 Postpaid
Gratis with
Iris Orders
totaling \$12.00
(Collections
Excluded)

LATHYRUS—PERENNIAL PEA

L. Latifolius—A hardy climber growing to about four feet and valuable for covering fences and trellises. Mixed. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

LAVANDULA—LAVENDER

L. Vera—This is the true sweet lavender of your grandmothers' gardens. It is an evergreen plant with aromatic foliage and sweetly scented blue flowers in July and August. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

LEONTOPODIUM—EDEIWEISS

L. Alpinum—A well known alpine plant with rather woolly leaves and white blossom. Not at all difficult to grow in well drained soil in full sun. Each 50c, \$5.00 per dozen.

LILIUM—The Lilies

Lilies are not grown as extensively as they should be tho there is a constantly increasing interest in them. The finikiness of some varieties has given rise to the idea that they are all hard to grow. This is not so. Many are as easy as any perennial and nothing is more beautiful than well grown lilies.

L. Auratum—A tall graceful lily with large ivory white petals marked with chocolate crimson spots and striped through the center with golden yellow. July to September. Each 45c, \$4.50 dozen.

***L. Candidum*—The Madonna lily is an old favorite with large fragrant white bloom. Combines beautifully with Delphinium. Large bulbs, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

**L. Concolor*—A graceful species growing about 18 inches. Erect star-like flowers, scarlet in color. Mass in the border or in rock garden.

**L. Davuricum*—A beautiful lily from North-eastern Asia, growing in its native haunts with Aconites and Trollius. It is from 3 to 4 feet in height with scarlet flowers, marked with black. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

**L. Henryi*—A species from China that loves loamy soil and some shade. In color it is a bright orange yellow, similar in form to *L. speciosum*. It is hardy as a tree. Each 50c, \$5.00 dozen.

L. Regale—The regal lily. A new Chinese species that has proven very amenable to cultivation. It is becoming one of the most popular of lilies and seems to be perfectly hardy. In color it is white with a pink suffusion, and

canary yellow at the center. Fragrant. July. Medium size, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen. Large, 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

**L. Purdattinum*—A native of California growing 4 to 6 feet high, with drooping flowers, orange in color, spotted purplish crimson. Each 50c, \$5.00 dozen.

L. Speciosum—A very showy Japanese lily attaining a height of three to five feet. A lovely rosy white spotted with crimson. Each 45c, \$4.50 dozen.

**L. Sulphurgale*—The result of a Regal, cross with Sulphur. A large hardy lily, similar to regal in color, but showing more yellow in center. Each \$1.50.

**L. Tenuifolium*—Siberian Coral lily. A small slender grower with bright scarlet flowers and recurved petals in early June. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

**L. Tigrinum*—Tiger lily. The old fashioned tiger lily with its bright orange blossom spotted with black in mid-summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

L. Willmottiae—A very graceful lily from central China attaining a height of from 2 to 6 feet with orange or orange apricot colored blossom. E. H. Wilson considers it one of the very finest. Each \$1.00.

LINUM—FLAX

L. Perenne—A very attractive and desirable plant for the border, about two feet tall with light graceful foliage and quantities of light blue flowers every morning all summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

LUPINUS—LUPINES

The lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea shaped flowers on medium length stems. They are perfectly hardy but need plenty of water and good drainage. If air circulation is poor they seem to be attacked more by plant lice. We have a good many colors and are endeavoring to propagate them. At present we can only furnish blue at 50c each and mixtures at 35c each.

LYCHNIS—CAMPION

L. Chalcedonica—Maltese Cross. An old fashioned flower with brilliant scarlet heads. The blooming period is long, the color is intense but it must be used carefully as it fights with many others. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

LYTHRUM—LOOSESTRIFE

L. Superbum roseum—Purple loosestrife. A strong growing, showy perennial with long rosy purple spikes. Good for moist situations and naturalizing along water. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

MERTENSIA

M. Virginica—Virginian Blue Bell. An early flowering American blue bell with lovely pale blue flowers in panicles. As they age they turn pink and are as charming then as when fresh. 18 inches. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

NEPETA—CATMINT

N. Mussini—An excellent plant for the border, for edging or for a larger rock garden. It is of dwarf habit, gray aromatic foliage and has quantities of lavender bloom in mid-summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

PERENNIALS

PAEONIA—PEONY

We have in our nursery something over eighty varieties of peonies. While it is true that no one variety blossoms for a long period, yet by careful selection of varieties one may have bloom from late May until early July. Nothing is more lovely than well grown peonies. The double forms are the most popular but personally we would much rather have the singles and the Japanese forms. They have an airiness and grace that it is impossible to get with the heavier types.

Among our varieties we have most of the common good ones and many of the uncommon somewhat rare sorts. In price they run from 75c to \$15.00. If you want peonies send for our separate peony price list.



—“Peonies ablowl
Spreading their gay patterns,
Crimson, pied and cream,
Like some gorgeous fresco
O’r an Eastern Dream”

Carmen.

SELECTED PEONIES

<i>Adolphe Rosseau</i> —Deep Garnet.....	\$1.50
<i>Albatre</i> —White, red fleck.....	.75
<i>Atrosanguinea</i> —Deep red.....	1.00
<i>Baroness Schroeder</i> —Flesh white.....	1.50
<i>Duchess de Nemours</i> —White.....	.75
<i>Edulis superba</i> —Fragrant dark pink.....	.75
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> —White crimson fleck.....	.75
<i>Grand flora</i> —Late, silvery pink.....	1.50
<i>Karl Rosenfield</i> —Dark Crimson.....	1.50
<i>Livingstone</i> —Lilac rose.....	1.00
<i>Marguerite Gerarde</i> —Flesh pink.....	1.00
<i>Mme. Calot</i> —Hydrangea pink.....	1.00
<i>Mons. Jules Elie</i> —Deep pink.....	1.50
<i>Sarah Bernhardt</i> —Apple blossom pink.....	2.50

PENSTEMON—BEARD’S TONGUE

P. Barbatus Torreyi—A showy perennial with bright scarlet flowers from June to August. Three feet. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

PHLOX—VARIOUS SPECIES

P. amoena—One of the best varieties for covering the ground. A dwarf grower that is a solid sheet of bright pink flowers in spring. Height 4 inches. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

P. canadensis—A species native in the Alleghany mountains in open woods. It begins bloom in April and continues through May with large fragrant lavender blue bloom on ten inch stalks. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

P. Procumbens Coerulea—A trailing phlox, closely related to *amoena* but resembling *divaricata* in color. Good either in the rock garden or in the edge of a border. Likes full sun. Each 35c, \$3.50 per dozen.

P. subulata rosea—A rose-colored trailing evergreen phlox with masses of bloom in April and May. Makes wonderful ground cover in full sun. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

Extra large plants, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

P. Subulata—Vivid. A bright pink with a fiery red eye. A compact growing all together lovely dwarf phlox. Each 35c, \$3.50 per dozen.

PAPAVER—POPPY

The oriental poppy does best planted early in the fall. They grow if planted in spring, but fall planting is without risk. The large and striking bloom in early summer is very impressive. They should be planted where other plants will cover up the holes they leave during their dormant season in mid-summer.

P. Orientale—Oriental poppy. Large scarlet cups with black or purplish blotches at the base of the petals. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

P. Named Varieties:

Enfield Beauty—Late flowering, salmon with maroon base.

E. A. Bowles—Shell pink with a tinge of apricot.

Grossfurst—Dark red with black blotches.

King George—Bright scarlet with petals deeply fringed.

Joyce—A unique old rose.

Mrs. Perry—A very robust growing pink, 40c each.

Unless otherwise noted, the above are all 60c each.

P. nudicaule—Iceland poppy. A neat growing small plant with fern-like foliage and an almost continuous blooming habit. Yellow, white and orange. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

PACHYSANDRA—JAPANESE SPURGE

P. terminalis—A trailing plant from 6 to 8 inches tall, forming mats of deep green foliage. It will grow in shade, apparently of any intensity; it is the only plant that will grow under pine trees. Plant it anywhere that a ground cover is desired, so long as there is some shade. In this country it simply burns up in full sun. Small plants only available. \$1.50 per dozen.

PHLOX—Hardy Garden Phlox

In recent years there have been a lot of new phlox varieties introduced that have got away entirely from the old lavender and magenta shades. Today we can have clear pinks and reds as well as whites and the so-called calicos. Phlox are absolutely hardy and give their brilliant colorings from June to October when the perennial borders are frequently bare of color.

	Each	Dozen
<i>B. Compté</i> —Brilliant rich satiny amaranth	\$.35	\$3.50
<i>Beacon</i> —Tall, brilliant cherry red....	.35	3.50
<i>Bridesmaid</i> —White with a pink eye ..	.25	2.50
<i>Elizabeth Campbell</i> —Light salmon pink .....	.30	3.00
<i>Count Zeppelin</i> —White with vermillion eye .....	.30	3.00
<i>Enchantress</i> —Dainty salmon pink....	.35	3.50
<i>Firebrand</i> —Orange scarlet .....	.35	3.50
<i>Frau von Lassburg</i> —Late white.....	.25	2.50
<i>Jutes Sandeau</i> —Dwarf watermelon pink .....	.35	3.50
<i>Lord Raligh</i> —Dark mauve.....	.35	3.50

PLATYCODON—BALLOON FLOWER

P. grandiflora—A large blue or white showy flower with balloon like bud and campanula like bloom. June to October. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

POLEMONIUM—JACOB'S LADDER

P. coeruleum—A finely foliaged plant with showy spikes of blue in May and June. Best in partial shade. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

POTENTILLA—CINCQUEFOIL

These are charming border plants with strawberry like foliage and single or double flowers or red, yellow, bronze, maroon and pink. Single, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen. Double, 35c each, \$3.50 dozen.

PLUMBAGO—LEADWORT

P. Larpentae—A half shrubby plant, forming neat tufts of foliage which are covered in late summer and fall with cobalt blue flowers. Good for rock garden or edging but should have winter protection. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

PRIMULA—PRIMROSES

Munstead strain. Primroses are one of the almost indispensable spring flowers for gardens with partial shade. In full sun they are apt to burn out in hot summers. Colors are very varied, ranging from yellow to red. Small plants, 15c each, \$1.50 dozen.

PYRETHRUM—PAINTED DAISY

The pyrethrums are easily cultivated, are perfectly hardy and give not only lovely fern-like foliage but beautiful bloom from June to September in shades that range from white to dark red. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

RUDBECKIA—CONE FLOWER

Newmanni—The perennial form of the Black Eyed Susan. Deep orange yellow flowers with a dark purple cone; long wiry stems, three feet high. Blooms all summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen. *Purpurea*—Peculiar reddish purple flowers with a very large brown cone-shaped center.

SALVIA—MEADOW SAGE

S. Azurea—From the Rockies. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high with a mass of pale blue flowers in August and September. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen. *S. Patens*—A species growing about 30 inches with sky blue flowers in late summer. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

SAPONARIA—SOAPWORT

S. Ocymoides Splendens—This is a very attractive

	Each	Dozen
<i>Maid Marian</i> —Soft lavender, best in shade .....	.35	3.50
<i>Widar</i> —Reddish violet with white eye .....	.30	3.00
<i>William Ramsey</i> —A deep velvety purple .....	.50	5.00
<i>Mia Rugs</i> —Dwarf white, large trusses .....	.25	2.50
<i>Milly von Hoboken</i> —Very large bright pink .....	.35	3.50
<i>Miss Ethel Pritchard</i> —A lavender blue, large .....	.35	3.50
<i>Miss Lingard</i> —White, pale pink eye ..	.25	2.50
<i>Mrs. Jenkins</i> —A late pure white.....	.25	2.50
<i>Pantheon</i> —Rose pink .....	.25	2.50
<i>Vald Jansen</i> —Salmon red.....	.25	2.50

tractive spreading plant a few inches high with masses of small pink flowers. Good in the border, excellent in the rock garden. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER

Handsome border plants for well drained soils in sun. They make lovely cut flowers and are good garden decoratives.

S. caucasica—A very desirable shade of blue lavender. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

S. columbaria—An improvement on the above. Flowers are lavender or pink. Small plants only available. Each 20c, \$2.00 dozen.

SEDUM—STONE CROP

The sedums make up a very large group of plants that are best for sunny locations. The smaller sorts are invaluable in the rockery and the larger ones give good color groups for the border. They thrive in dry soils.

S. acre—Bright green foliage and brilliant yellow flowers. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

S. album—Dwarf, spreading; thick, waxy foliage, white star-like bloom. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

S. erwesii—An attractive grower with gray foliage and rosy lilac bloom. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

S. kamschaticum—A prostrate plant with green foliage, turning golden in autumn. Bloom, orange yellow. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

S. spurium—Green foliage of good size; pink bloom. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

SIDALCEA—GREEK MALLOW

Stark's hybrids—Erect growing plants with fine spikes of small hollyhock like blossom in various shades of pink and rose. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

SOLIDAGO—GOLDEN ROD

Golden Wings—This is the best of the golden rods with extremely large panicles throughout the summer. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

STATICE—SEA LAVENDER

S. latifolia—A valuable plant for the border or the rockery with tufts of large leathery leaves and immense heads of small lavender blue flowers, giving something the appearance of baby's breath. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

STOKESIA—STOKES' ASTER

C. cyanea—A very charming plant bearing large aster-like bloom from June to October. Likes sun. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

THALICTRUM—MEADOW RUE

T. dipterocarpum—A lovely recent introduction that grows about five feet. The long graceful sprays are a lilac mauve color. Blooms in August and September. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

T. Glaucum—A tall growing species with leaves something like those of the columbine. The flowers are Chinese yellow and fragrant. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

TROLLIUS—GLOBEFLOWER

T. Europaens—Very desirable free flowering plants giving very large buttercup like blooms of bright yellow. Do best in half shade, giving color through the whole summer. Each 35c, \$3.50 dozen.

TUNICA—COAT FLOWER

T. sarifraga—A pretty tufted plant with light pink Gypsophila-like, flowers produced all summer. Good for either the rock garden or the border. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

VALERIANA—VALERIAN

V. coccinea—Showy heads of rosy colored bloom throughout the summer. Small plants only. Each 15c, \$1.50 dozen.

VERONICA—SPEEDWELL

A group containing some of the loveliest of the blue flowers for either border or rock garden. They ask for good, well-drained soil and full sun.

V. incana—A dwarf compact plant with white woolly leaves and nice blue flowers. It is a striking plant in or out of bloom. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

V. Longifolia Subsessilis—With stout stems two feet tall and masses of attractive blue flowers in summer and fall. This is one of the finest of blue flowers. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

V. spicata—A species with long spikes of violet blue flowers on 18-inch stems. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

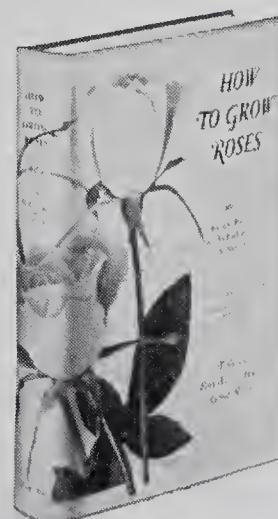
V. Tenebrum—A dense growing, spreading dwarf veronica with blue flowers on 9 to 12 inch stems in May and June. Each 25c, \$2.50 dozen.

VIOLA—TUFTED PANSY

Jersey Gem—This viola has the dwarf habit and continuity of bloom of the true *Viola cornuta* and the vigorous growth of the best bedding varieties. Pure rich violet, slightly perfumed. Each 30c, \$3.00 dozen.

WAHLENBERGIA—TUFTED HAREBELL

W. dalmanica—A beautiful dwarf alpine plant with deep violet flowers. Wahlenbergia is closely related to the Bell flowers and needs about the same treatment. Rare. Each 50c.



Makes every step in Rose Growing Easy

NEW REVISED

17th EDITION

by

3 Outstanding
Rosarians

211 Pages
138 Illustrations

45 Varieties in Color

Price \$2.00 postpaid

THE HOME FRUITS

IN this catalog we are presenting for the first time an assortment of fruit trees and berries. In years past we have had considerable inquiry for these things and have now decided to carry a small quantity of them. These varieties listed are primarily fruits that are best for domestic plantings. Many of the commercial varieties are not listed. We can, however, on request, furnish prices on any of the fruit stocks in quantity. These will not be of our own growing, but will be from the best of the growers in this country.

Even in small city lots space can be used for the growing of at least some of the smaller fruits without seriously encroaching upon the family's use of the out-of-door living room. Careful design of the home grounds will make ample room for this feature and at the same time make it a real part of the landscape, not merely an afterthought. On our farm homes every one should have their fruits and berries. Effort is of course needed for the production of these much loved things, but the returns are entirely out of proportion to the time expended.

Prices on larger lots on application.

APPLES

Delicious—A large handsome winter apple of fine flavor.

Duchess—A crisp sub-acid summer apple of medium size.

Grimes Golden—A rich golden yellow with tender, juicy flesh in late fall and early winter.

Jonathan—Deep red of unexcelled quality, in late fall.

Rome Beauty—A good cooking apple, keeping well into winter.

Stayman Winesap—A sub-acid apple which is an improvement on the old Winesap.

Wealthy—A dark red sub-acid autumn variety.

Yellow Transparent—A pale yellow tender, juicy sub-acid summer apple.

CRAB APPLES

Red Siberian—A small fruited red apple on an erect free growing early bearing tree.

Yellow Siberian—A large crab with yellow fruit and amber colored flesh. Ripens a little later than the above.

All apples unless otherwise priced are 4 to 6 feet, each 85c, \$8.50 per dozen. Heavier and older plants on application.

APRICOTS

Moorpark—A large and popular apricot with firm orange flesh.

Royal—Dull yellow with orange cheek, firm and juicy.

Tilton—A heavy bearer of large oval firm yellow fruits.

All apricots 4 to 6 feet are \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen.

CHERRIES

Bing—A deep maroon to black cherry with sweet, meaty flesh and delicious flavor.

Black Tartarian—Large purplish black of mild flavor.

Lambert—A very large deep red.

Montmorency—A large late red sour cherry of good flavor.

Royal Anne—A large sweet of fine flavor; yellow with red cheek.

All cherries are \$1.25 each for 4 to 6 foot trees, \$12.50 per dozen.

PEARS

Anjou—Large, vinous flavored. A leading fall sort.

Bartlett—A very juicy, well flavored lemon yellow colored pear.

Flemish Beauty—A large pale yellow, becoming reddish brown in sun.

Seckel—A small sort of extra quality. Yellow with russet cheek, creamy flesh.

Winter Nelis—A medium sized pear with fine flavor in winter.

Pears are all \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen for 4 to 6 foot plants.

QUINCE

Orange—A bright golden yellow of good size, \$1.00 each.

PEACHES

Elberta—A well known freestone of good color where exposed to the sun.

Early Crawford—Another yellow peach of good quality.

Champion—Probably the best of the white freestones. A good looking peach with creamy white skin and red cheek; the flavor is as good as the appearance.

J. H. Hale—A yellow peach of fine flavor and good keeping quality of about the same season as Elberta.

All peaches are \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per dozen for 4 to 6 feet.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Bradshaw—A very popular variety, yellow flesh, purple skin.

French Prune—Red fruited, very sweet prune.

Imperial Gage—Yellow fruited, rich, juicy.

Italian—The blue prune of commerce, 85c each, \$8.50 per dozen.

Shropshire Damson—An acid plum of medium size with blue skin.

Satsuma—A deep red-fleshed Japanese plum of good flavor, with a very small pit.

All of above unless otherwise mentioned are \$1.00 each or \$9.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

Washington—Rust resistant, large, dark green shoots with purple tips. A popular new variety. Per dozen 75c, \$1.75 per 50, \$3.00 per 100.

GRAPES

Caco—A relatively new grape, resulting from a Concord-Catawba cross and showing the best qualities of both. It is a large wine red berry with abundant bloom and comes in large compact bunches. Ripens a little before Concord.

Two year plants 75c each.

Agawam—A large sweet, red.

Concord—A large black grape planted everywhere.

Delaware—A medium sized light red.

Campbell's Early—An early black.

Niagara—Large, sweet, yellow.

Worden—A black grape, earlier than Concord and somewhat better flavored.

Above grapes, 2-year, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

3 year plants 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—Very hardy and productive black raspberry.

Cuthbert—An old red sort of good quality.

Plants of above 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Latham—A new introduction from the Minnesota experiment station. A firm, large, prolific red rasp of finest quality. In addition this raspberry is apparently mosaic free. Each 20c, \$2.00 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado—Large jet black, borne in large clusters. Sweet and good keepers. Each 20c, \$1.75 per dozen.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A trailing vine with black, glossy berries of high flavor. 20c each, \$1.75 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES

Progressive—A large well colored good keeping everbearer. Dozen, 60c, \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100.

Mastodon—The largest fruiting and most prolific of the everbearers. Per dozen \$1.50, \$4.50 per 50, \$7.50 per 100.

RHUBARB

Mammoth Victoria—An early vigorous grower of good quality. Each 25c, \$2.00 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

FORWARDING AND SHIPPING

SHIPPING SEASON opens from February 15 to March 1 in spring; fall iris shipment begin in July; peonies begin to go out in September, and woody plants as soon as dormant and continue till ground freezes.

INSPECTION certificate is sent with each shipment.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS—All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Our stock is of the highest grade, well grown and thrifty, insuring its success if properly handled after transplanting.

WE CAN GIVE NO GUARANTEE ON THE LIFE OF THE STOCK, as we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands.

INSURANCE—On landscape plantings of our own we do make replacement of plants dying during the first season but this is done on an insurance basis, which is part of the original cost.

CLAIMS must be made within five days of receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT are at the purchaser's risk.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE WHILE IN TRANSIT MUST BE MADE AGAINST THE DELIVERY COMPANY.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be sent as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our own judgment in forwarding.

ALL ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO previous sale, to damage by weather or similar conditions, and to the following terms and conditions:

PRICES in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices include packing and delivery to the transportation company, with the exception of special bulky pieces for which extra packing will be charged for at cost.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED at the nurseries by customers will be charged for according to the value of the material chosen, irrespective of the catalogue list price.

RATES—Unless otherwise stated, lots of 1 to 11 plants will take the each rate; 12 plants will be sold at the price of ten; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, except to those persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility. All accounts are due the first of each month unless special arrangement is made.

BOOKS FOR BETTER GARDENS

Evergreens for the Small Place

By F. F. Rockwell. All the information you need to make the best use of evergreens is in this handy book, written by one who is himself a home owner and a garden maker. It tells the uses, characteristics, and types of small or dwarf evergreens, and details of their planting, transplanting, and general care. 67 illustrations, 84 pages.....\$1.00

Rock Gardens

By F. F. Rockwell. Shows just how you can build a rock garden yourself, on a small or large scale and at little expense. Describes the types of rock gardens, tells what soils, climates, and locations are best, how to construct, and what to plant for the effect you want. 31 illustrations, 86 pages.....\$1.00

Shrubs

By F. F. Rockwell. Here is brief but complete and usable information on the best ways to improve the beauty and value of your home with shrubs. Tells what to select for different combinations and effects, and how to plant, water, mulch, prune, and care for shrubs. Contains 49 illustrations, 76 pages.....\$1.00

(Lilies) Garden Cinderellas

By Helen M. Fox. Expert information on growing lilies by a gardener whose knowledge is proven by her own success. Tells the name of every lily in cultivation, its native home, season of blooming, propagation methods, and every other detail needed for success. Beautifully illustrated in color and half-tone. 51 illustrations, 269 pages.....\$5.00

Bush Fruits

By L. E. Card. Practical pointers on berry crops written by a grower. Tells about planting, cultivating, harvesting, pest control, and varieties of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, blueberries, buffaloberries, and others. 85 illustrations, 411 pages.....\$2.50

Lawns

By F. F. Rockwell. You will find use for this information year after year, for it shows both how to start a lawn right and how to keep it smooth and velvety thereafter. Full of suggestions on laying out the lawn, grading, fertilizing, planting, care after planting, weed and pest control, and re-making and repairing old lawns. 39 illustrations, 87 pages.....\$1.00

The Book of Bulbs

By F. F. Rockwell. Will help you grow bulbs successfully for spring, summer, fall and winter flowering, inside and outside your home. The information in this book tells, and its pictures show how to grow 70 different bulbous plants including tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, lilies, gladiolus, dahlias, peonies, irises, begonias, cannas, bloodroots, and dozens of others. Recommended as the most complete and newest guide to bulb growing. 187 illustrations, 261 pages.....\$3.00

The Care of Ornamental Trees

By C. F. Greeves-Carpenter. Here is information on all the operations in tree care; the precautions necessary in transplanting; the best time and methods for pruning; how the soil, age, and kind of tree affects the choice and application of plant food; types of cavity fillings; with the best methods for cabling and bracing. 7 illustrations, 70 pages.....\$1.25

The Gardener

By L. H. Bailey. You get full advantage of Dr. Bailey's unequalled knowledge and experience in this book. It tells how to grow flowers, vegetables, and fruits from the time of planting through to maturity. Special articles on different types of gardening. Information that is easy to find and simple to use. 116 illustrations, 260 pages.....\$2.00

Home Flower Growing

By E. C. Volz. A real flower garden encyclopedia! It will teach you how to propagate and cultivate your plants, how to care for, fertilize, and maintain them. It tells how and when and where to grow flowers; what different kinds look like; how to plan indoor, outdoor, rock, and water gardens; how to prepare exhibits for a flower show; how to organize a garden club. 151 illustrations, 364 pages.....\$3.50

Irises

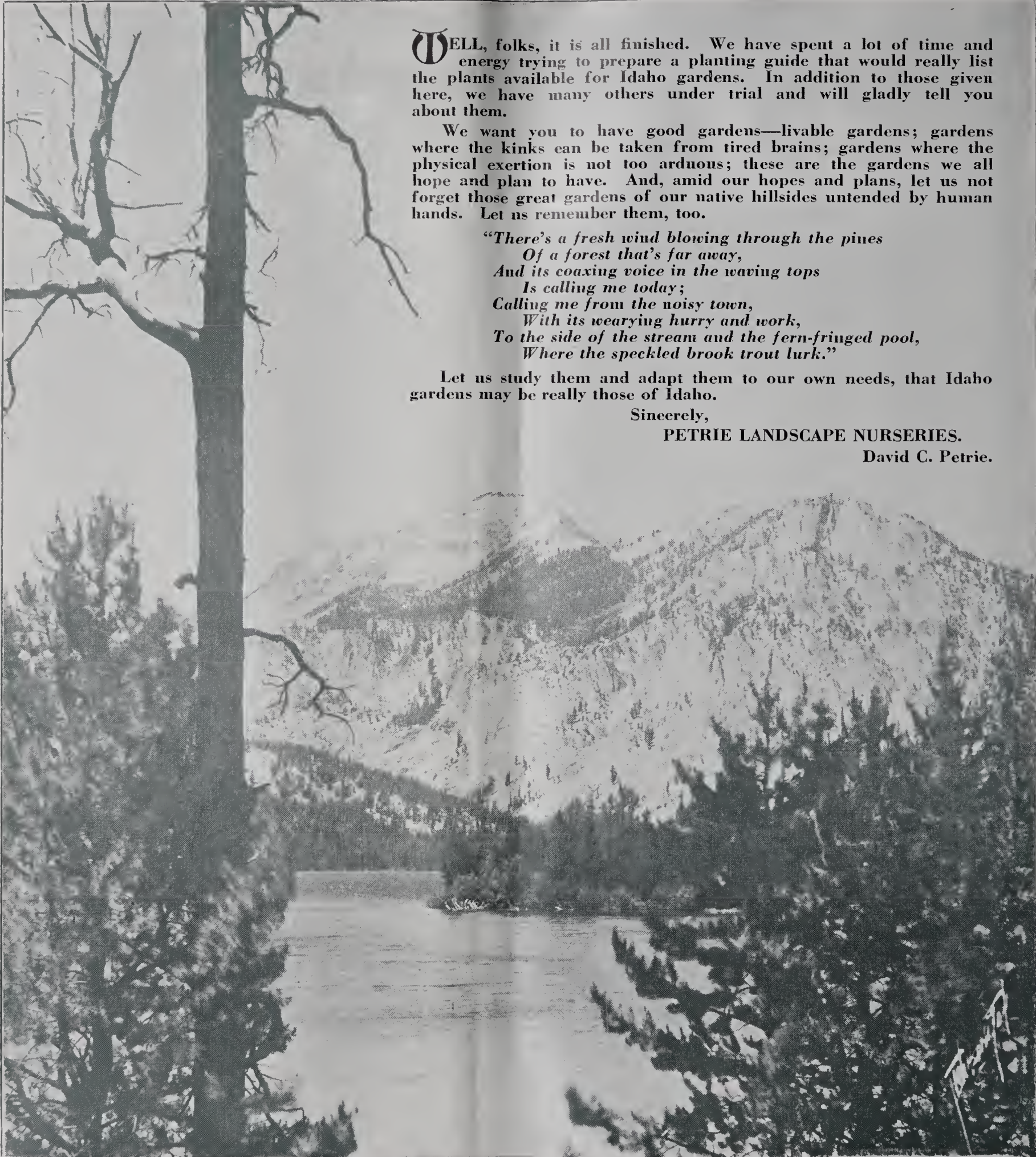
By F. F. Rockwell. A handy guide which will bring you success with irises and show new uses and effects possible in your garden. Describes the dwarf, early, German, Japanese, Siberian, water, crested, Spanish, English, Dutch and other types; tells the best soils; what fertilizers to use; how to plant; and what care is necessary. Tells how to propagate stock for your own use. 54 illustrations, 80 pages.....\$1.00

How to Grow Roses

By Pyle, McFarland and Stevens. Makes every step in the culture and care of roses so clear that any grower can understand it and succeed with them. A completely rewritten edition of America's most popular rose book. 211 pages, 138 illustrations, including 45 varieties illustrated in color.....\$2.00

The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture

Edited by L. H. Bailey. This is the one universal and invaluable authority on every horticultural question. Makes a compact but thorough presentation of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the plants grown in the United States and Canada for ornament, for fancy, for fruit, and for vegetables. Formerly in 6 volumes, but now in three at about half the original price. 5,000 illustrations, 3,637 pages, 3 volumes, fabrikoid binding.....\$25.00



WELL, folks, it is all finished. We have spent a lot of time and energy trying to prepare a planting guide that would really list the plants available for Idaho gardens. In addition to those given here, we have many others under trial and will gladly tell you about them.

We want you to have good gardens—livable gardens; gardens where the kinks can be taken from tired brains; gardens where the physical exertion is not too arduous; these are the gardens we all hope and plan to have. And, amid our hopes and plans, let us not forget those great gardens of our native hillsides untended by human hands. Let us remember them, too.

*"There's a fresh wind blowing through the pines
Of a forest that's far away,
And its coaxing voice in the waving tops
Is calling me today;
Calling me from the noisy town,
With its wearying hurry and work,
To the side of the stream and the fern-fringed pool,
Where the speckled brook trout lurk."*

Let us study them and adapt them to our own needs, that Idaho gardens may be really those of Idaho.

Sincerely,

PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES.

David C. Petrie.

27
1787
★ 1787 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture